

**FBIS**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*Asia & Pacific*

Vol IV No 088

4 May 1984

## JAPAN

Abe Meets Reporters on Disarmament, Middle East	C 1
Japan Offers To Host International Refugee Meeting	C 1
JSP Determined To Maintain Current Constitution	C 2
Prime Minister Nakasone Begins Visit to India [cross-reference]	C 2

## NORTH KOREA

Hu Yaobang Begins 'Official Goodwill Visit'	D 1
Beijing Departure Reported	D 1
Arrival in Pyongyang	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Editorial [4 May]	D 2
NODONG SINMUN Alleges U.S. Abuse of Olympics [2 May]	D 5
VRPR Denounces South Official's Remarks on Talks	D 5
NODONG SINMUN Assesses 2d Round of Sports Talks [3 May]	D 6
South's Air Defense Exercise 'Reckless War Drill'	D 7
[NODONG SINMUN 2 May]	
Treatment of Religious Figures in South Deplored	D 7
Chon Regime 'Suppresses' Overseas Korean Media	D 8
Further Reports on Student Struggles in Seoul	D 8
Chungang Demonstration	D 8
Details of 3 May Incidents	D 9
Soviet Envoy Hosts Film Show To Mark 'Press Day'	D 9
Czechoslovak Commemoration Marked in Pyongyang	D 9
Envoy's Press Conference	D 9
Officials Attend Film	D 10
Ho Tam, Others at Departure of Chongnyon Group	D 10
Briefs: Ambassador to Niger	D 10

## SOUTH KOREA

Joint Press Release Details Pope-Chon Meeting	E 1
Students Hold Demonstrations	E 1
Editorial Sees U.S.-Chinese Discord Over Korea	E 2
[HOSON ILBO 3 May]	
Papers Comment on Hu Yaobang's Visit to Pyongyang	E 4
TONG-A ILBO Editorial [3 May]	E 4
KOREA HERALD Editorial [4 May]	E 5
Yi: PRC To Participate in 1986 Asian Games	E 6
[KOREA TIMES 4 May]	
DPK Criticizes Chairmanship Nominations	E 7
[KOREA TIMES 3 May]	

## KAMPUCHEA

Government, SRV Military Actions in Kompong Thom	H 1
Rebel Losses Reported	H 1
Sweeps in Santuk District	H 1
Chea Soth Attends Refresher Course Ceremony	H 1
Son Sann Information Officer Reports Battles	H 1
[Bangkok SIAM RAT 2 May]	
VONADK Tallies Hanoi's April Battle Losses	H 2
VODK Assesses SRV's Failures in Dry Season	H 2
Briefs: CSSR Journalists	H 4

## LAOS

USSR Trade Unionists Call on Phoumi Vongvichit	I 1
Phoun Sipaseut Addresses Foreign Affairs Class	I 1
Party Organizational Work Conference Closes	I 1

## VIETNAM

Press Conference Held To Discuss PRC Attacks	K 1
Soviet Army Engineers Meet Van Tien Dung	K 3
Hanoi City Delegation Ends Visit to India	K 3
Nguyen Ngoc Triu Addresses Agriculture Conference	K 4
NHAN DAN Editorial Stresses Productivity [1 May]	K 5
Army Paper Marks International Labor Day	K 7
[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Apr]	
To Huu, Pham The Duyet Speak at May Day Meeting	K 9
Arts, Letters Federation Holds Conference	K 12
Truong Chinh Letter	K 12
Conference Reportage	K 14
Resistance General Emphasizes Popular Support	K 15
[Vietnam Resistance Radio]	
Briefs: FRG Envoy Departs; Civil Aviation Anniversary	K 17

## AUSTRALASIA

## AUSTRALIA

MIA Search Team To Visit Southern Vietnam	M 1
Japan's Isurugi Discusses Nuclear Waste Disposal	M 1
Parliament Hears Claim UK Stored Atomic Weapons	M 1
Technican Dies	M 1

[KYODO]

## PHILIPPINES

Marcos Warns Against 'Flirting' With Subversives	P 1
[METRO MANILA TIMES 3 May]	
Opposition Conducts Rally To Urge Election Boycott	P 2
Alleged Killing of Protesters To Be Investigated	P 3
Philippines Communist Group Activities in Makati	P 3

ABE MEETS REPORTERS ON DISARMAMENT, MIDDLE EAST

OW040111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0032 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Bombay, May 4 KYODO -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said in this Indian port city he would go to Geneva in early June to deliver a speech to the United Nations conference on disarmament. Abe will be the first Japanese foreign minister to take the floor at the 40-nation conference -- the only forum to discuss arms control and disarmament on a world-wide basis. Abe is currently in India accompanying Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on his South Asia visit.

Meeting Japanese reporters Thursday, Abe said he would make his address on June 12, the opening day of the summer session of the conference. "The biggest problem now facing the world is how to maintain peace," Abe said. "I want to emphasize the role Japan can play for peace and disarmament." His attendance at the conference will be well-timed, Abe said, because it comes just after the June 7-9 summit of seven industrial democracies in London where disarmament will certainly be discussed.

Japanese officials said Abe was expected to appeal to the Soviet Union and the United States to return quickly to discussions on reduction of strategic weapons and intermediate-range nuclear forces. Abe said he would visit Spain before going to Geneva. Abe also told reporters that Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah will arrive in Tokyo around May 21. The two ministers will come as representatives of the seven-member committee of Arab states, established at the Arab foreign ministerial conference in March in Baghdad, he said.

The committee members are Saudi Arabia, Jordan, North Yemen, Morocco, Tunisia, Iraq and Kuwait. Abe said their visit to Tokyo will serve as a good opportunity for Japan to explain Japan's efforts to help bring about cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war. Abe has been actively working for a peaceful solution to the four-year-old Gulf war and invited Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati to Japan in April.

JAPAN OFFERS TO HOST INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE MEETING

OW031011 Tokyo KYODO in English 0845 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 3 KYODO -- Japan has offered to host an international conference in Tokyo this fall to find quick solutions to problems facing Indochinese refugees, officials said Thursday. The government has begun coordinating views with the United States and other countries and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the planned conference, a sequel to a Hawaii conference last August. Tokyo is seeking the participation of Cabinet ministers or their deputies in charge of refugee problems from the U.S., Canada and Australia as well as members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and West European countries. Only the four Pacific-basin industrial countries were represented in the Hawaii conference.

The number of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea peaked at some 400,000 persons in 1979 and has since been declining, but the plight of refugees has gone largely unheeded. Many displaced people have been denied resettlement opportunities as economic difficulties have forced the U.S., Australia and other countries to curtail the admission of refugees. Some 200,000 persons still remain in refugee camps in Thailand, Hong Kong and elsewhere, creating serious social problems in these countries.

JSP DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN CURRENT CONSTITUTION

OW030607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 3 KYODO -- Japan marked the Constitution Day Thursday with the nation increasingly coming at odds with the postwar "peace" Constitution. Elements within the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party are pushing for an "independent" constitution while opposition parties insist on keeping the postwar Constitution intact. "The revision of the Constitution means an overall review of the postwar situation," proclaimed a joint revisionist rally chaired by former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, a keen supporter for revising the Constitution. Supporters of the Constitution, mostly members of the opposition camp and Pacifists, countered with their own rallies and gatherings in a bid to show their defiance to revisionist groups.

In a statement released Wednesday, the top opposition Socialist Party attacked the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone for violating constitutional provisions and vowed to keep the country's "peace and democratic" Constitution intact. The socialists charged the Nakasone government is bent on turning Japan into a big military power in violation of the "no-war" provisions of the Constitution. The JSP, along with other opposition groups, also took issue with the LDP bid to allow official visits to the Yasukuni Shrine, the main Shinto shrine in Tokyo dedicated to the war dead, claiming the move is against constitutional provisions of separating state and religious activities.

While all major opposition parties shared a common stand to protect the Constitution, the moderate middle-of-the-road parties were at odds with the Socialists' rigid "unarmed neutrality" policy. The Democratic Socialist Party, in a statement released Wednesday, charged the Socialist "unarmed neutrality" stand was responsible for shaking the nation's confidence in the "no-war" spirit of the Constitution.

Contrary to military power, self-defense is permitted under the Constitution, the DSP maintained in a defense position that is shared by the LDP. Conservative elements within the LDP, notably a group of "revisionists" led by Kishi, however, are campaigning for a wholesale revision of the Constitution, primarily on the ground the present Constitution was the handiwork of the American occupation forces.

PRIME MINISTER NAKASONE BEGINS VISIT TO INDIA

For KYODO and Indian reportage on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's current visit to India, including his scheduled meeting with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, see the India section of the 3 May South Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.



HU YAOBANG BEGINS OFFICIAL 'GOODWILL VISIT'

## Beijing Departure Reported

SK032239 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, left Beijing on the morning of 3 May by a special train to pay an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee. Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, accompanied him.

Also accompanying him were Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, and Xu Xin, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA].

Seeing Comrade Hu Yaobang and his entourage off at the Beijing railway station were Zhao Ziyang, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Council; Xi Zhongxun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and Secretariat; Wang Zhen, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau; Yang Dezhi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the PLA; Yu Qiuli, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and the Secretariat; Ni Zhifu, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Chen Pixian, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat; Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Advisory Commission and state councillor; Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee; Wu Xueqian, state councillor and foreign minister; Wang Zhaoguo, member of the CPC Central Committee, director of the its general office, and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League; Yang Dezhong, member of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of the general office of the party Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned.

Also present there were Kim Chan-ku, charge d'affaires ad interim of our country to China, and staff members of the embassy.

Chinese children and staff members of our country's embassy presented Comrade Hu Yaobang with bouquets.

## Arrival in Pyongyang

SK040947 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0827 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 4 May by special train for an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee. Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and permanent vice chairman of the Party Military Commission; Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee; Xu Xin, alternate member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy chief of staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Zong Kewen, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; and other members of the suite also arrived.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went to the Pyongyang railway station to greet Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, and Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Standing Committee of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces, warmly greeted Comrade Hu Yaobang. [Pyongyang KCNA in English at 0811 GMT on 4 May, in a report on the arrival of Hu Yaobang in Pyongyang, adds the following concerning Kim Il-song's greeting: "The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Hu Yaobang who alighted from the train, and warmly hugged him."]

Full and candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, vice premiers of the State Administration Council, full and candidate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang, directors of the departments of the party Central Committee, chairmen and ministers of the ministries and committees of the State Administration Council, responsible functionaries of workers organizations, KPA generals, and responsible functionaries of the scientific, educational, cultural, art, public health, and press sectors greeted the guests at the railway station. Staff members of the PRC Embassy in our country and various foreign envoys were present at the railway station. (Ko Jingeng), member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC, Chinese guests staying in our country, and Chinese students studying in our country were also present at the railway station.

A ceremony was held in the compound of the Pyongyang railway station and on the plaza in front of the railway station to welcome Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee. Respected Comrade Hu Yaobang received a warm welcome from over 500,000 people of the broad strata of workers in the city on his way from the Pyongyang railway station to his quarters. [The KCNA version adds the following concerning the ceremony welcoming Hu Yaobang to Pyongyang: After the national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played Comrade Hu Yaobang, accompanied by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army amidst the booming of a 21 gun-salute. At the end of the welcome function the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Hu Yaobang got into a car and headed for a route lined by more than 500,000 welcomers.]

#### NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK040442 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2136 GMT 3 May 84

[NODONG SINMUN 4 May editorial: "We Warmly Greet the Friendship Mission of the Fraternal Chinese People"]

[Text] At the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, will arrive in Pyongyang today on an official goodwill visit to our country.

The streets in the capital city, filled with the excitement at the prospect of greeting the friendship mission from the comrade country, are decorated with a welcoming atmosphere. The Korean people warmly welcome the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to our country and warmly greet him with a special feeling of closeness. Comrade Hu Yaobang visited our country along with Comrade Deng Xiaoping in April 1982. Comrade Hu Yaobang's visit to our country is the expression of the warm goodwill of the fraternal Chinese people toward the Korean people and another epochal event in developing to a new higher stage the traditional friendship and unity between the parties, governments, and peoples of the two countries.

It is also a clear demonstration of the invincible might and vitality of Korea-China friendship and a great encouragement to the struggle of our people to realize the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the republic and the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The parties and peoples of Korea and China have special friendly relations. As the leaders of the two countries have always said, the relations between the countries and peoples of Korea and China are literally as inseparable as lips from teeth, and are relations of revolutionary comradeship and blood-cemented ties. The Korea-China friendship has a long tradition which has blossomed in the course of the joint struggle of the peoples of the two countries and has been firmly solidified in stern trials.

Korea-China friendship is invincible, cemented in blood, and has continuously developed overcoming all hardships. The Korean and Chinese peoples, from half a century ago, when they waged a struggle against the aggression and subjugation of foreign imperialism, have connected their destinies as one. During the long period since then, the peoples of Korea and China have always supported each other and cooperated closely in the struggles to bring historic victory in the cause of national liberation, to bring prosperity and development of the country after liberation, and to carry out socialist revolution and construction, jointly overcoming the hills of trials and waging the fierce, bloody battles.

A true friend is a friend in need and a true friendship is proven in the trials of a long history. The peoples of Korea and China are class brothers and comrades who have jointly struggled and triumphed with true and genuine friendship.

During the fatherland liberation war, the party and people of China sent a volunteer army staffed with their excellent sons and daughters and helped us with their blood, determined to overcome the stern trial together with our people, although they were in a difficult situation immediately after the victory of the people's revolution. During the complicated times in which they engaged in building a new China, the Chinese people actively supported our rehabilitation and socialist construction. Today, the fraternal Chinese people are actively supporting the struggle of our people to realize the independent and peaceful national reunification.

Korea-China friendship is based on the friendship, trust, and intimacy between the leaders of the two countries. Without this, the long historical tradition of Korea-China friendship and its solid development are unthinkable. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had warm, intimate relations with Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and the respected Comrade Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, and Deng Xiaoping, formed an everlasting foundation of Korea-China friendship with them, and has solidified it firmly.

Today, it has become a wonderful tradition for the leaders of the parties and states of Korea and China to frequently visit each other to exchange opinions and to strengthen friendship, intimacy, and unity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited China in September 1982, the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping visited our country in the same year, and now Comrade Hu Yaobang is coming to our country again for an official goodwill visit -- this is clear proof of this.

Truly, the Korea-China friendship formed and fostered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the leaders of the party and state of China is a great friendship that has indomitable spirit and deep well like the pine tree of Mt Paektu that remains ever green in the never-melting snow and like the Chonji pond which never runs dry with the passage of time.

When we talk about Korea-China friendship, what further pleases the peoples of the two countries is the fact that a firm guarantee -- to defend, inherit, and develop the tradition of friendship which the party and state leaders of the two countries have provided and cultivated together -- has been provided.



Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, visited China last year at the invitation of the respected Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China, which displayed the militant friendship, unity, and fraternal amity between the parties and peoples of Korea and China, was a historic milestone which marked a brighter future for Korea-China friendship. Because of these meaningful events shining in conjunction with the history of the Korea-China friendship, Korea-China friendship is consolidating with each passing day and is endlessly developing to a new higher stage.

Korea-China friendship, which is now consolidating and developing with each passing day under the deep interest and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, will be in bloom forever, generation after generation.

The Chinese people are a great people. Under the correct leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the CPC, they achieved victory in the people's revolution and built a new socialist China in the vast Chinese land where exploitation and suppression prevailed and where the people suffered poverty and hunger in the past.

The Chinese people's revolutionary cause entered into a new stage of development after the 3d Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Under the tested leadership of the CPC, including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping, the party ranks have been firmly consolidated, a temporary difficulty on the road of advance has been overcome, and the stability and unity of the whole nation have been achieved.

Boundlessly trusting and firmly rallying around the CPC, the fraternal Chinese people are turning out with redoubled courage in the struggle to accomplish the socialist modernization construction program put forth by their party's 12th congress. They are achieving great successes in the struggle to realize the four modernizations by displaying the ethos of courageously reforming and creating new ones.

The social ethos and order have improved and the construction of socialist spiritual culture is being carried out successfully. The changes taking place in China substantiate that the CPC is a great and tested party and that its lines and policies are just ones conforming to the concrete reality of the Chinese revolution and to the Chinese people's interests and desires.

The Chinese people are actively struggling to reunify the whole country by restoring Taiwan, their inseparable territory, to the fatherland. The Korean people are extending full support to the Chinese people's struggle to reunify the fatherland.

Our people wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the struggle to triumphantly advance and to build their country as a highly civilized, modernized, democratic socialist power.

Consolidating and developing Korea-China friendship generation after generation accords with the basic interests of the two countries' revolutions and with the wishes of the two countries' peoples. Consolidating the friendship and unity between the parties, the countries, and the peoples of Korea and China serves as a reliable guarantee to secure a triumphant advance in socialist construction in our two countries, to consolidate the socialist forces, and to defend the peace of Asia and the world.

It is the firm will of our party and people to consolidate and develop Korea-China friendship from generation to generation. As they did in the past, our party and people will, in the future, under any circumstances, continue to bring the Korea-China friendship into bloom by remaining faithful to the end to the sense of obligation [uiri] toward the Chinese party and people.

The Korean people wholeheartedly wish Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, great success in his visit to our country.



NODONG SINMUN ALLEGES U.S. ABUSE OF OLYMPICS

SK020443 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- The U.S. authorities must give up their intention to use the Olympic Games for a sinister political purpose, honestly discharge their obligation as the host country of the Los Angeles Olympiad and unconditionally comply with the requirements of the Olympic Charter and its practice.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in a signed commentary denouncing the U.S. authorities for launching a campaign against socialist countries with the approach of the 23rd Olympiad to create an obstacle to the participation of their sportsmen in the games. The commentary notes: Ultra-reactionary anti-communist organizations were formed in Los Angeles to openly threaten that they would commit terrorism and provocations against sportsmen and official personages of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Further, political demonstrations and rallies are being prepared to be held during the games and slogans and placards hostile to socialist countries have already appeared there.

The anti-communist organizations are making preparations to establish hundreds of observation posts around lodgings for sportsmen of socialist countries.

Noting that such anti-communist, anti-socialist campaign is patronized and connived at by the U.S. official authorities, the commentary remarks: All these ill-boding acts in the United States with the approach of the Los Angeles Olympic Games are an encroachment upon the Olympic Charter and a wanton violation of its standards and rules. It is an act going against the desire of the world's peaceloving sportsmen to hold games, displaying excellent sports technique and noble moral traits in accordance with the tradition and idea of the Olympic movement and standards and practice of international sports federations, and an unpardonable interference of the forces alien from sports in the international sports relations.

Such acts of the U.S. authorities bespeak that they are not interested in the development of the Olympic movement but seek only a sinister design to use the Los Angeles Olympic Games for their insidious political purpose. The U.S. authorities' moves to mar the atmosphere of the games and create a difficulty in the Olympic movement must be decisively checked and the principle and idea of this movement be defended by the concerted efforts of the national Olympic committees of all countries, international sports federations and the world sports circles, and thus the Olympic Games must be preserved as a festival of all the people of the world for peace and friendship.

VRPR DENOUNCES SOUTH OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON TALKS

SK031036 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] At the so-called Seoul citizens' meeting for the promotion of national unification held on 2 May, Son Chae-sik, minister of the National Unification Board, denounced North Korea's proposal for tripartite talks and once again clamorously babbled about the talks of the North and South Korean authorities concerned.

This is part of the maneuvers to prevent, at any cost, our people and the international community from supporting North Korea's proposal for the tripartite talks and to justify the disguised slogan of reunification he has set forth to perpetuate the division of the country.

We should hold the tripartite talks to end the tragic history of national division that has continued for nearly 40 years and to provide a prerequisite for achieving the country's independent and peaceful reunification. Only the tripartite talks can solve the Korean question with the participation of North Korea, the United States, and the Seoul authorities. There is no other way. Nevertheless, while opposing the tripartite talks, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has clamorously babbled about the talks of the North and South Korean authorities concerned, which do not deserve even the slightest notice, whenever it has found an opportunity. Thus, it has revealed its hidden intention of fulfilling a wild desire for long-term power by perpetuating division, not reunification. This shows that without eliminating the Chon Tu-hwan ring, we cannot achieve peace or the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

#### NODONG SINMUN ASSESSES 2D ROUND OF SPORTS TALKS

SK030430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA) -- Papers here today print signed commentaries in connection with the second round of the talks between the Olympic Committee delegates of the North and the South for the formation of a single team held in Panmunjom on April 30. The commentaries say that through the talks the South Korean side showed the entire fellow countrymen and the world's people that it has no intention to hold sports talks and does not desire at all the formation of a single team of the nation.

NODONG SINMUN notes that the whole course of the talks clearly proved that it is the true intention of the South Korean side to deliberately frustrate the North-South sports talks for the formation of a single team by using them for a sinister political purpose and it is acting as a servant of rulers engrossed in anti-communism, far away from the stand of sportsmen.

It further says: It was not for the "safety" of someone that the South Korean side slandered us by bringing forward fabricated "incidents" again at the second round of the talks as it did at the first round. It stems from its insidious design to mislead the sports talks and use them in a political propaganda to whip up hostility against us.

Worse still, the South Korean side committed all sorts of political provocations, maliciously speaking ill of our political system in an attempt to scuttle the sports talks arranged with so much efforts.

Facts bespeak that it turned up at the talks for an insidious purpose to deliberately foil the sports talks, not for the formation of a single team.

The arrogant acts of the South Korean side defying reason and common sense are contradictory to the sportsmanship and the idea of national unity and they are an insult to the world sports circles and people desirous of the formation of a single team.

The paper stresses: How they approach the North-South sports talks for forming a single team is a touchstone showing whether they truly want a single team or not and whether they hope for national concord and unity between the North and South or not. The South Korean side must act with discretion in conformity with the nature and mission of the sports talks. It is an invariable stand of ours to form a single team for the nation by advancing the sports talks with all sincerity.

SOUTH'S AIR DEFENSE EXERCISE 'RECKLESS WAR DRILL'

SK021100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 2 (KCNA) -- In the wake of the largest general wartime mobilization exercises called "Myolgong 84," the Chon Tu-hwan group staged a "large-scale joint air defense exercise" on April 28 under the pretext of "coping with" a "surprise attack from the sky" by someone. Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says that this is a bellicose move aggravating the tension and threatening peace in Korea and a deliberate and premeditated provocation against us. Referring to the clamourings of the South Korean puppets that the "large joint air defense exercise" is aimed at "establishing the posture of controlling the sky" by increasing the "emergency sortie capacity" in an "atmosphere of real war," the author of the commentary says:

At a time when not only the entire people in the North and South but also the world's peace-loving people unanimously hope that our proposal for tripartite talks will be realised at an early date to create a precondition for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, who needs the "order of air raid alarm" and "posture of emergency sortie" and for what is the "large joint air-defense exercise" necessary?

The reckless war frenzy of the puppets proves that they are not interested in peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and the threat of war in Korea comes precisely from the South. The South Korean authorities must give up the reckless war drill and respond to our proposal for tripartite talks.

TREATMENT OF RELIGIOUS FIGURES IN SOUTH DEPLORED

SK031540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is harshly cracking down upon many believers of South Korea who advocate social justice. The South Korean religionists are deprived of even the elementary right to preach for freedom and democracy according to their doctrine and denied the freedom to express their will even slightly.

In July last year when the Christian Presbyterian Youth Society of South Korea was giving a sermon at Segwang School in Chongju, North Chungchong Province, under the subject "To the End of This Land Together With the People for the Nation," the fascist clique attacked the school and arrested not only the clergymen who gave the sermon but also more than 800 students who were present there because the sermon went against the grain with it. In May last year when Ham Sok-hon, a religionist of eighty, Pastor Mun Ik-hwan and others were fasting at the office room of the Christian Church Council in demand of the democratization of society, the fascist clique sent more than 30 policemen there to check them. Committing promiscuous outrages against them, the police arrested the religionists who were in a hunger sit-in.

In an attempt to check and frustrate a lecture meeting held at the Songam Church early in June last year under the auspices of the Seoul Joint Council of the Christian Presbyterian Society to commemorate the 19th anniversary of the June 3 uprising the fascist clique made the riot police encircle the church and fire tear gas canisters at random into the building. Then the police broke into the church and committed outrages against the attendants and smashed the inside furniture at will.



Meanwhile, the South Korean puppet clique is maliciously violating human rights of conscientious religionists opposed to fascism, on charges of involvement in various faked-up cases.

With a view to suppressing Pastors Mun Ik-hwan, So Nam-dong and Yi Hae-dong who rose in the anti-fascist struggle in the summer of 1980, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique involved them in the tricky "Kim Tae-chung case" and put them to brutal tortures beyond human imagination to wrest false confession from them.

In July 1980 it murdered Im Ki-yun, pastor of the Pusan Central Methodist Church, for the reason that he resisted fascism.

However, the South Korean religious men are roundly exposing the brutalities of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique as they experienced the suppression of human rights by it.

Pak Hyong-kyu, pastor of the South Korean Christian Presbyterian Society, who had been repeatedly arrested by the South Korean fascist clique, openly said before Reagan during his visit to South Korea in November last year that he was "discontent with the Chon Tu-hwan regime's policy of human rights," and Ham Se-ung, a South Korean Catholic priest, who had also served prison terms repeatedly, in his lecture given at the Myongdong Church in Seoul stressed that the "suppression of human rights has been further intensified" in South Korea.

With nothing can the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique conceal its true color as a group of fascist hangmen. It is bound to face a stern judgement of history for its criminal acts in heinously cracking down upon all people, be they politicians, students, or religionists, seeking treachery.

#### CHON REGIME 'SUPPRESSES' OVERSEAS KOREAN MEDIA

SK040830 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0819 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique recently closed three civilian radio broadcasting companies including the Korean language TV station run by Koreans in Los Angeles, the United States, according to URI NARA, a Koreans' newspaper published in West Germany.

And when a Koreans' weekly newspaper published there carried an article exposing the treacherous crimes of Chon Kyong-hwan, younger brother of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the puppet clique let their secret agents threaten the publisher of the newspaper to force him to correct the article. Moreover, the puppets committed without hesitation such barbaric acts as assaulting his wife and destroying his car.

This fact shows to what extent the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are afraid of the exposure of their anti-popular crimes among Koreans overseas.

#### FURTHER REPORTS ON STUDENT STRUGGLES IN SEOUL

##### Chungang Demonstration

SK032217 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2202 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- Students of Chungang University in Seoul on May 2 held a fierce anti-"government" demonstration, according to a South Korean radio report.



The university students who rose up with an indomitable will to fight it out against the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's fascist suppression, held a vigorous campus demonstration that afternoon, shouting slogans demanding the democratisation of campus and society, and burnt the signboard of the "Student Homeland Defence Corps," a "government"-sponsored student organisation. Upset by their stubborn resistance, the puppets repeatedly held "emergency professors meetings" that night and the following morning and madly tried to break the fighting spirit of students, threatening them.

#### Details of 3 May Incidents

SK040439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- University students in Seoul waged a staunch anti-"government" struggle on May 3, coinciding with the persistent action of students against fascism and for democracy, according to a REUTER report from Seoul. Yesterday more than 1,000 students of Songgyungwan University staged a demonstration, loudly shouting slogans in denunciation of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's suppression of democracy. Having risen again in the struggle for democratisation of campus and society, they were checked by the puppet policy in their attempt to take to the street from the campus. They courageously fought, hurling stones at puppet police who fired tear gas at them. Over 800 students of Sogang University waged an all-night sit-in yesterday against the suppression by the military fascist clique after holding a demonstration. Students of theological seminary also staged a demonstration for campus democracy and knocked down tear-gas firing puppet police with stones, according to a UPI report. Over 500 students of Chungang University staged a vigorous demonstration denouncing and rejecting the suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique.

#### SOVIET ENVOY HOSTS FILM SHOW TO MARK 'PRESS DAY'

SK040401 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- Soviet Ambassador to Korea N.M. Shubnikov arranged a cocktail party and a film show on May 3 at his embassy on the occasion of the day of the press of the Soviet Union. Invited there were Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Kim Ki-nam, Deputy General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Yi Nam-kyu, Vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Yi Pong-hui, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Kwang-su and newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang. Speeches were made at the cocktail party by N.M. Shubnikov and Kim Ki-nam. The cocktail party took place in a friendly atmosphere. The attendants appreciated a Soviet film.

#### CZECHOSLOVAK COMMEMORATION MARKED IN PYONGYANG

##### Envoy's Press Conference

SK040403 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- Czechoslovak Ambassador to Korea Josef Hadravsek on May 3 called a press conference at his embassy on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Present there were newspaper, news agency and radio reporters in Pyongyang, press officials of foreign embassies and foreign correspondents in Pyongyang.

Speaking at the press conference, the Czechoslovak ambassador underlined the significance of the liberation of Czechoslovakia and introduced successes registered by the Czechoslovak people in socialist construction in the past period. Declaring that the Czechoslovak people oppose the aggressive manoeuvres of the reactionaries headed by U.S. imperialism, he said: Unity and cohesion should be developed in depth between countries in order to frustrate the adventurous and expansionist moves of the imperialists. Czechoslovakia, he said, fully supports the proposals and initiatives of your country for a peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic basis, including the new proposal for tripartite talks advanced by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

#### Officials Attend Film

SK040345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0328 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 4 (KCNA) -- A film show was arranged in Pyongyang on May 3 on the 39th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

Present there were Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, personages concerned and working people in the city. Invited to the show were Josef Hadravsek, Czechoslovak ambassador, and officials of his embassy and cultural officials of different embassies in Pyongyang.

The attendants appreciated a Czechoslovak feature film.

#### HO TAM, OTHERS AT DEPARTURE OF CHONGNYON GROUP

SK032247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang May 3 (KCNA) -- The congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan celebrating April 15 headed by Yi Chin-kyu, first vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left here on May 3 by plane after visiting the socialist homeland.

Present at the airport were a large number of working people who turned out with flower bunches in their hands to see off the congratulatory group. Put up amid the farewell bidders was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. They saw off the members of the congratulatory group with warm compatriotic sentiments.

Also present at the airport were Comrades Ho Tam, So Yun-sok, Kong Chin-tae, and Yo Yon-ku, Kim Chu-yong, Paek Hak-yon and other personages concerned.

#### BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NIGER -- Pyongyang May 1 (KCNA) -- Kim Gye-se, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Republic of Niger, presented his credentials to Seyni Kountche, head of state of Niger and president of the Supreme Military Council, on April 27. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 1 May 84 SK]

JOINT PRESS RELEASE DETAILS POPE-CHON MEETING

SK031156 Seoul YONHAP in English 1132 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 3 (YONHAP) -- Pope John Paul II and President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday expressed the hope that tension on the Korean peninsula should be eased through an early resumption of dialogue between South and North Korea to realize peaceful reunification of the divided country. In a joint press release following the meeting between the two leaders, the pope expressed keen concern over the anguish of the dispersed families in the South and North and emphasized the urgent necessity for the expeditious reunion of the separated families.

The pontiff arrived here earlier Thursday on a four-and-a-half-day pastoral visit, and called on the president at his official residence for the hour-long summit meeting. Noting the difficulties in the religious life of North Korea, the two leaders also agreed that a greater effort should be made to secure a guarantee on the freedom of worship in the other half of the peninsula, the press release said.

Referring to the questions of justice and peace in the world, both leaders also mentioned the negative consequences of egoism and terrorism on the harmony and stability of mankind which are to be pursued with accelerated effort. Chon explained to the Roman Catholic leader his government's firm support for "the cause of peace and anti-violence" and its willingness to spare no effort to establish the just world order through reconciliation, equality and cooperation, according to the press release.

The two leaders shared the desire that moral values and traditional ethics should be kept abreast with social and economic developments. They also stressed that attention should be paid to preparing the young generation who are to lead this world in the future. The president told the pope that the Korean Catholic Church is not only making a steady growth but also rendering a remarkable contribution toward the progress and stability of the nation.

In reply, the pope said the Korean Church would continue to cooperate "within the frame of its religious nature and in the respect of the specific separate competence of the church and the state," and to contribute thus to the "will of the Korean people in realizing a peaceful and just society."

The two leaders agreed to further strengthen the mutual cooperation to pursue the common goal of world peace and prosperity for mankind based on the principle of reciprocity and peaceful settlement. Chon said he appreciates the pope's visit to Korea in the bicentennial year of the nation's Catholicism, while the pontiff thanked Chon for the warm welcome and for the Korean Government's collaboration for his pastoral visit.

Students Hold Demonstrations

SK040301 Seoul YONHAP in English 0254 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Seoul, May 4 (YONHAP) -- Some 300 students of Songgyungwan University Thursday staged a violent demonstration and tried to storm out of the campus while Pope John Paul II was being driven to a Catholic college near the privately run university in downtown Seoul. The student protesters launched the campus unrest Thursday afternoon chanting such slogans as "abolish oppression of human rights and military training for students" and then attempted to advance outside of the campus.

Riot police fired some 50 tear gas bombs to block the students' exit from the school. Some Catholic laymen and students standing in the streets to welcome the pontiff cried because of the spreading tear gas.

Upon arrival at the Catholic college in western Seoul, Cardinal Stephen Kim Su-hwan, escorting the pontiff, also tried to hold back his tears with a handkerchief. The Songgungwan protest was the first student demonstration to take place here during the pontiff's visit to South Korea, which began Thursday and lasts until May 7.

#### EDITORIAL SEES U.S.-CHINESE DISCORD OVER KOREA

SK030950 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 3 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Stability and Peace on the Korean Peninsula: Hearing Explanations From U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, Who Has Come to Korea"]

[Text] 1. In connection with the issue of settling peace on the Korean peninsula, our neighboring countries are moving briskly to a conspicuous degree.

As has been widely reported, the United States and Communist China discussed the issue of easing tension on the Korean peninsula during U.S. President Reagan's visit to Communist China. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who accompanied President Reagan to Beijing, came to Seoul on 1 May and explained to Foreign Minister Yi the outcome of the summit talks between the U.S. and Communist Chinese leaders. In the meantime, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC, is said to be going to Pyongyang in early May and is expected to explain to the North Korean side the U.S.-Communist China summit talks.

Shultz' explanations to our government did not contain much more than what had already been reported while the U.S.-Communist China summit talks were going on. His explanations only confirmed these reports. The following is the gist of the secretary of state's explanation:

The United States proposed to Communist China that 1) direct North-South dialogue should take place ahead of all others; 2) in the case of multiparty talks, quadripartite talks are preferable; 3) the DMZ should, in practice, remain demilitarized; and 4) the United States and Communist China should notify each other of military exercises in advance and invite the other side to the military exercise sites to observe.

In response to this, Communist China advised the United States that 1) it insists on tripartite talks; 2) it opposes the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea; and 3) it supports the North Korean stand that the Korean peninsula should be reunified based on a confederal system.

Communist China is reported to have not immediately reacted to the U.S. proposal that the DMZ remain demilitarized and that the two countries notify each other of military exercises in advance and send observers of each side to see them. Secretary Shultz added that Communist China, however, showed more interest in sports exchanges with South Korea than it has before.

Judging from this, the United States and Communist China seem to have, in fact, exposed differences and failed to reach agreement on peace on the Korean peninsula. Nevertheless, Shultz explained, Communist China appeared to be hoping for an easing of tension on the Korean peninsula and to be willing to continue discussing the Korean peninsula questions in pursuit of easing the tension. If this were the case, the U.S.-Communist China summit talks must have been delicate ones in which the two countries, though failing to agree on the Korean peninsula question, did not rupture ties over it.



The delicate character of the summit talks comes from the fact that Communist China, while claiming that it hopes for an easing of tension and for peace on the Korean peninsula, habitually supports North Korea's policy toward South Korea. Kim Il-song's call for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and his proposal for tripartite talks and a confederal system are all strategies to provoke a new war. In this case, instead of calling for war, North Korea only uses euphemisms, such as "South Korean revolution" or "liberation of South Korea" to describe the war. In today's terms, the revolution means a war of revolution and Communist China would surely know that the war of revolution is a convenient name which aggressors arbitrarily use to describe a war they provoked themselves.

In spite of this, if Communist China continued to support the Kim Il-song clique's reckless war policy, relations between the United States and Communist China would inevitably involve causes that might translate themselves into crises.

2. In view of the relations between Communist China and the Soviet Union, Communist China may have not just a few troubling agonies. North Korea is Communist China's only ally. Communist China is in the difficult position of having no choice but to support whatever hogwash Kim Il-song babbles in order to prevent North Korea from tilting toward the Soviet Union. This being the case, every top Communist Chinese leader since 1949, except Mao Zedong, visited North Korea, and, last year, Communist China had to invite Kim Chong-il, Kim Il-song's son who is expected to inherit his father's party power, to visit Communist China.

Taking advantage of the so-called "militant friendship sealed in blood", Kim Il-song has long been bent on maneuvers to use Communist China as a shield against the United States and as cannon fodder for attacking the South. He anxiously hopes for hostility between the United States and Communist China to continue and for the isolation of South Korea from international support by making Communist China pressure the United States to withdraw its troops from South Korea. Thus, Kim Il-song hoped that the United States and Communist China would remain militarily confronted and tension between the two countries would be exacerbated instead of peaceful coexistence being developed.

Kim Il-song's strategy, however, can only be a destructive trap for Communist China, which is seeking to achieve four modernization projects through cooperation with the West.

As U.S.-Communist Chinese relations have developed in the last decade from mere contacts to the stage of reconciliation and even to the point of military cooperation, Kim Il-song is now unable to conceal his uneasiness. Kim Il-song finds himself in a position similar to the Soviet Union.

Now, sports exchanges between Korea and Communist China are rapidly increasing and the two countries are showing signs of allowing the Korean families that live separated in the two countries to reunite. Kim Il-song must be uncontrollably enraged about Communist China. This is because he has devoted himself to isolating South Korea from international society.

It is clear that Communist China, while officially supporting Kim Il-song to prevent him from tilting toward the Soviet Union, will try to stay on good terms with the United States by cautiously increasing nonpolitical exchanges with South Korea for its own survival and development. Communist China, therefore, will spare no effort to provide a political line that will not pit its support of North Korea's cause against its pursuit of practical exchanges with South Korea.

Such a Communist Chinese policy toward the Korean peninsula, however, will not be agreeable to Kim Il-song. His uneasiness and anxiety are about to cause him to visit the Soviet Union toward the end of this month. His scheduled visit to the Soviet Union will be the first open one in 23 years. Even if he changed the repertoire of his political tightrope-walking through his visit to Moscow, it would not pressure Communist China because Moscow and Pyongyang have built political and ideological walls between them which are too strong to tear down.

Since he began tilting toward Communist China, Kim Il-song, who had frequently thanked the Soviets for liberating North Korea and their unselfish assistance, expunged all expression of gratitude toward the Soviets from all printed material published in North Korea. At the same time, Kim Il-song boasted that he achieved liberation, revolution, and even construction by himself, while denouncing the Soviets for having become revisionists.

The Soviet Union, while trying to use this ungrateful man, will never trust Kim Il-song. We must remember this fact.

#### PAPERS COMMENT ON HU YAOBANG'S VISIT TO PYONGYANG

##### TONG-A ILBO Editorial

SK040515 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Hu Yaobang's Visit to Pyongyang -- We Hope That This Will Serve as an Opportunity To Seek an Attitude Toward Tension Reduction on the Korean Peninsula"]

[Text] Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Communist Party of China, will pay an official visit to North Korea from 4 to 11 May. His visit to Pyongyang attracts our attention because the leaders of the United States, Japan, and Red China have discussed the question on the Korean peninsula and the neighboring countries' interests are focused on this region.

It seems that Hu's visit to Pyongyang has been arranged at Kim Chong-il's invitation in return for the hospitality which Hu extended to Kim during the latter's visit to Red China last June. During Kim Chong-il's stay in Red China last year, 68-year-old Hu Yaobang accompanied the 42-year-old son of Kim Il-song, guiding him to various places in Red China for nearly 2 weeks. Therefore, Kim Chong-il's name, as well as Kim Il-song's, was included in the letter of invitation to Hu Yaobang last February.

Hu Yaobang is visiting North Korea some 2 years and 1 month after his last visit in April 1982. At that time, Hu and Deng Xiaoping made a secret visit to Pyongyang to celebrate Kim Il-song's 70th birthday. Five months later, in September, Kim Il-song visited Beijing and 7 months after that, he sent his son. Now following this, Hu Yaobang is visiting Pyongyang.

Such a frequent exchange of visits has been aimed at winning recognition of his son's succession from his "big brothers" in Red China. Red China used its recognition of the hereditary systems as momentum to win North Korea over to its side. However, Hu Yaobang's upcoming visit to Pyongyang does not seem to assume the nature of simply paying a return visit, because his visit follows Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Beijing last March and U.S. President Reagan's trip to Beijing a few days ago. This is all the more true given that Prime Minister Nakasone proposed that Beijing realize nonpolitical exchanges between the ROK and Red China, including the reunion of separated families in the two countries, and that President Reagan also stressed to the Beijing leaders the justness of the talks between the parties concerned in the South and the North.

In particular, it is necessary to note that U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, who came to Seoul on 1 May, hinted at the possibility that Red China can exercise its influence over North Korea. He explained that there is a limit to Red China's influence over North Korea, but Red China seemed willing to do something.

We hope that Hu Yaobang will do something in Pyongyang to ease tension on the Korean peninsula. However, Hu supports the North Korean position. In the presence of President Reagan, he made pungent remarks, saying: "Because of the continued presence of the U.S. forces in Korea, the honor of the United States has been hurt."

However, reducing tension on the Korean peninsula and settling peace do not depend on the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the ROK, but on North Korea's response to the South-North talks and on paving the way to settling a peace. Thus, we ask Hu Yaobang to look squarely at this stern reality and cooperate so that his visit to Pyongyang will serve as momentum to contribute to the settlement of peace on the Korean peninsula.

#### KOREA HERALD Editorial

SK040005 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 4 May 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Moves in Northeast Asia"]

[Text] Amid the recent flurry of contacts among the major powers in Northeast Asia, the divided Korean peninsula has proven its geopolitical importance in determining the future of the area. Chinese Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang arrives in North Korea today, hot on the heels of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to South Korea only a few days ago. The two trips are intended to brief Seoul and Pyongyang on the results of the just ended visit to China by U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Of particular interest though is North Korean chieftain Kim II-song's scheduled visit to Moscow later this month, Kim's first trip to the Soviet Union in 17 years. This will follow the visit to Beijing next week of Soviet Senior Vice Premier Ivan Arkhipov -- a rare high-level contact between the two Communist rivals.

It was only a month ago that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone visited Beijing, during which he discussed the Korean peninsula with Chinese leaders. All this indicates that there are moves afoot in this part of the world to map a new geopolitical order. Due to its strategic position, the Korean issue has become a barrier to be hurdled in working out any such new order. During Reagan's recent visit to China, both Washington and Beijing appeared to have deepened their agreement that easing tension on the Korean peninsula is of prime importance, but they apparently failed to agree on how to achieve this goal.

What is noteworthy, however, is that Beijing seems somewhat more reluctant than before to oppose North Korea's policies, including its demand for withdrawal of American troops from the South and its proposal for tripartite talks with regard to setting the Korean question. This reluctance seems to be a result of Beijing not wanting to publicly align itself with the United States in military or political areas as it has in economic matters. More importantly, Beijing must not have wanted to push Pyongyang any closer to Moscow -- an eventuality that would be to the detriment of China in the Sino-Russo rivalry.

Word of Moscow's invitation to Kim II-song was made public during Reagan's visit to Beijing, reflecting the Kremlin's intention to counter Sino-American moves in the area.



Pyongyang must hope to increase its influence with Kim's trip to Moscow as part of its policy of playing off Beijing against Moscow. It also reflects Kim's reaction to China's careful moves over the past year to develop its non-official relations with Seoul.

Hence Pyongyang's overture to Moscow can be regarded as North Korea's "Soviet card" -- and vice versa for the Soviet strategy in dealing with China. What worries us is that the North Korean Communists will undoubtedly use their political stunts to further their goals of communizing the entire Korean peninsula. Pyongyang should not lose sight of the Soviets' strengthened military power in this region.

North Korea has become increasingly concerned with South Korea's rapid economic growth and diplomatic successes. To detract from the South's successes and divert popular attention from its own promises, Pyongyang seems bent on resorting to adventurism. Should a war break out as a result of such adventurism, it would serve no constructive purpose. The results could be quite different from the 1950-53 Korean war, which was triggered by Pyongyang.

As such, it is in the interest of all parties concerned to check Pyongyang's aggressive plots. North Korea must be brought to its senses by joining in the ongoing efforts to create a peaceful environment in Northeast Asia. It must be made to understand that no other alternative is acceptable.

#### YI: PRC TO PARTICIPATE IN 1986 ASIAN GAMES

SK03/355 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 May 84 p 1

[Text] China will participate in the '86 Asian Games to be held in Seoul, it was learned yesterday.

Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong told lawmakers that Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian had expressed China's intention to attend the Seoul Asiad during his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

In the Shultz-Wu meeting held during President Ronald Reagan's visit to China, Wu also had expressed China's hope that Korea compete in the '90 Asian Games to be held in Beijing, Minister Yi revealed.

Minister Yi was briefing the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly on the outcome of his talks with Shultz on Tuesday who visited China, accompanying President Ronald Reagan.

He quoted Shultz as saying that Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang had insisted on the withdrawal of American troops from Korea in his meeting with Reagan. However, Reagan flatly rejected it, Shultz was quoted as saying.

Rather, Reagan called attention to the Korean war and the Rangoon bombing incident, according to Yi.

He further told the panel members that Shultz had expressed a hope in his meeting with Wu that the Korean families dispersed between Korea and China will be allowed to make mutual visits for reunion.

Wu showed an affirmative reaction to Shultz's suggestion, Yi quoted Shultz as saying.



DKP CRITICIZES CHAIRMANSHIP NOMINATIONS

SK030026 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 May 84 p 1

[Text] The major opposition Democratic Korea Party [DKP] yesterday called upon the government to scrap its planned appointment of former Cabinet members and retired military generals as chairmen of the boards of directors for 25 government-invested statutory firms. The DKP said that such appointments are scarcely understandable.

The major opposition party stressed that the posts should be filled by "able" persons with good experience in business, citing that the operation of the government-invested firms requires professional technique and managerial expertise.

Noting that the government is now exerting efforts to simplify its structure, the DKP argued that the installation of the new posts flatly contradicts the government drive.

In particular, Rep. Yim Chong-ki, floor leader of the DKP said, "Even though I appreciate their merits in the past, their appointment to the new posts is utterly incomprehensible as they lack professional technique and expertise in business management."

Stressing that the government-invested firms should be managed by the most competent people, Rep. Yim demanded that the appointment of former Cabinet members and retired military generals be scrapped.

In the meantime, DKP spokesman Rep. Mok Yo-sang said that the appointment will drive the general public to question the competency of government personnel management.

He pointed out that former Cabinet members and retired military generals were appointed to their new posts by the government without due considerations of their ability and past experience.

Rep. Mok said: "As chairmen of the boards of directors of the government-invested firms are in charge of setting out budgets and other important work, except personnel management, they should be chosen from people with good experience in business administration."

Rep. Kim Mun-won took issue with the monthly payment of the chairmen-designate which he said is equivalent to the sum earned by vice ministers.

Arguing that the payment is at the expense of tax payers, Rep. Kim urged that the government scrap its appointments and live up to its commitment to creating a simple government.

GOVERNMENT, SRV MILITARY ACTIONS IN KOMPONG THOMRebel Losses Reported

BK031205 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Our Revolutionary Armed Forces and people in all localities in Kompong Thom Province in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers recently launched a series of operations to smash the Pol Pot bandits. For a whole month, from mid-March to mid-April, our revolutionary forces killed 14 enemy soldiers, wounded 20, persuaded 23 others to surrender, and seized 3 oxcarts, 12 weapons, 1 field radio set, 100 rounds of B-40 ammunition, and a quantity of other war materiel.

Sweeps in Santuk District

BK030955 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Last April the security forces of Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers, launched nine sweep operations against the Pol Pot bandits hiding in the woods. On the Sre Takao battlefield our security forces killed 2 Pol Pot bandits, wounded 6 others, captured 20, and persuaded 19 misled persons to return to the fold. Our forces seized a large number of arms and war materiel.

CHEA SOTH ATTENDS REFRESHER COURSE CEREMONY

BK031355 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 3 May (SPK) -- The Administrative and Judiciary School in Phnom Penh has opened the fifth refresher course for 121 cadres from various branches and provinces. Present at the opening ceremony was Chea Soth, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. The school has since liberation trained 774 cadres in politics, law and administration.

SON SANN INFORMATION OFFICER REPORTS BATTLES

BK031520 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 2 May 84 pp 1, 12

[Text] According to a report by Son Sann's information officer, Bunchhai Bunrat, three company-sized units of the Khmer Serei forces on 27-29 April launched attacks on three strongholds of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces at Phum Samraong on National Highway No 5, about 20 km from Poipet; at Phum Phnum Pruong in Thmar Puok District, 17 km north of the Khmer Serei base at Ampil; and at Phum Tbeng Kraom. The three enemy strongholds were destroyed by the Khmer Serei forces. According to Bunchhai, the fighting continued uninterrupted until 2100 on 29 April.

As a result of the fighting, 27 of the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces were killed and a number were wounded. Only four Khmer Serei soldiers were wounded. The Khmer Serei soldiers captured four AK-47 rifles and materiel from the enemy. Also according to the report, the Khmer Serei forces led by Chea Chhut, who supports Son Sann's faction, sent two 65-man companies to attack enemy positions at Phum Soeng and Phum Chambak, about 12 to 15 km east of Nong Chan. Results of the fighting were still not available.

VONADK TALLIES HANOI'S APRIL BATTLE LOSSES

BK040306 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Here is a report on the casualties suffered by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors during April on all battlefields:

1. Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield: 686 Vietnamese enemy soldiers killed and 636 wounded -- total: 1,322 casualties.
2. Leach battlefield: 91 killed and 111 wounded -- total 202 casualties.
3. Samlot battlefield: 342 killed and 333 wounded -- total: 675 casualties.
4. Pailin-Route 10 battlefield: 210 killed and 400 wounded -- total: 610 casualties.
5. Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield: 375 killed and 389 wounded -- total: 764 casualties.
6. Sisophon-north of Route 5 battlefield: 108 killed and 141 wounded -- total: 249 casualties.
7. Siem Reap-Route 6 battlefield: 158 killed and 139 wounded -- total: 297 casualties.
8. Chhep-Preah Vihear battlefield: 344 killed and 366 wounded -- total: 710 casualties.
9. Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom battlefield: 172 killed and 197 wounded -- total: 369 casualties.
10. Moung-Pursat battlefield: 109 killed and 146 wounded -- total: 255 casualties.
11. Western Region battlefield: 66 killed and 52 wounded -- total: 118 casualties.
12. Southwest Region battlefield: 114 killed and 142 wounded -- total: 256 casualties.
13. Northeast-Eastern Region battlefield: 107 killed and 77 wounded -- total: 184 casualties.

In sum, we killed 2,882 enemy soldiers and wounded 3,129 others for a total of 6,011 casualties.

VODK ASSESSES SRV'S FAILURES IN DRY SEASON

BK030527 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 2 May 84

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Have Many More Difficulties and Are at a Complete Impasse"]

[Text] In the 6th dry season, which has now concluded, our Kampuchean people and our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have fought more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors than in previous dry seasons.



First, we have increased and developed guerrilla activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors throughout the country.

Second, we have attacked and smashed small, big, and medium-sized positions of the Vietnamese enemy in the border regions and inside Kampuchea. We have attacked four provincial seats around the Tonle Sap Lake -- Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat, and Battambang towns -- and Kompong Speu town. We also attacked and smashed the Vietnamese enemy in Khemaraphumin town, which is the Koh Kong provincial seat, and important towns in most of the provinces. We also attacked the same places three or four times. The Vietnamese enemy's supply lines, especially their strategic lines to supply battlefields in western Kampuchea, were repeatedly attacked and cut. In these attacks, we inflicted serious casualties and considerable destruction on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, killing many more Vietnamese soldiers and destroying much more military materiel than in previous years. This has bogged down the Vietnamese enemy aggressors on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea.

Given this situation, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent Nguyen Co Thach to stage a farce in Southeast Asia in an attempt to cheat everyone by saying that the Vietnamese want to resolve the Kampuchean problem as long as various conditions are fulfilled. In the end, however, Nguyen Co Thach's diplomatic maneuver was exposed. The world clearly realizes that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not want to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. Their tricky maneuvers have been aimed at dividing the CGDK and the international forces assisting the Kampuchean people's struggle, particularly the ASEAN countries. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been further exposed, and the world has condemned more vigorously their aggressive, expansionist, and stubborn policy. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors faced defeat and a complete impasse on the battlefield of aggression in Kampuchea and on the diplomatic battlefield. For this reason, at the end of this dry season the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors decided to gather their forces to savagely and barbarously launch offensives against us in a number of places and at the Kampuchean refugee camps in the border regions.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors launched their operations in the border regions at the end of the dry season so as to make us withdraw our forces who have fought them inside Kampuchea to face them at the border. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors also hoped to cheat world opinion into believing that they are still strong, can launch offensives, and have the strength to control and occupy Kampuchea forever. In point of fact, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' offensive in the border regions at the end of the 6th dry season was to extricate themselves from the impasse aimed at obstructing our attacks inside Kampuchea. But the Vietnamese enemy aggressors could not resist us. We smashed their operations in the area west of Preah Vihear temple, Sisophon-south of Route 5, and Samlot.

Our Democratic Kampuchean forces, who have fought the Vietnamese enemy aggressors inside Kampuchea, are continuing to attack them vigorously. We attacked and destroyed their weapons, foodstuffs, and materials storehouses in the regions around the Tonle Sap Lake, and strongly attacked them along strategic lines such as Routes 5 and 6, the railway to western Kampuchea, and the railway to Kompong Som port. We also attacked the regions near Phnom Penh such as Kompong Speu town and important towns in Kompong Chhnang Province. We are continuing to attack the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in the eastern regions of Kampuchea. Therefore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' efforts to extricate themselves from the impasse cannot obstruct our advance.

In accordance with their aggressive, expansionist, and stubborn nature, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will not easily withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and abandon their aggressive and expansionist policy toward Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have many more tricks in the military, political, and diplomatic fields.

Therefore, it is necessary for our Kampuchean people, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, and our CGDK to continue to unite in the great national union so as to increase the forces fighting the Vietnamese enemy aggressors more vigorously in the 6th rainy season, which has already started, and in subsequent seasons. We are progressively advancing to achieve our final goal of driving the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from our beloved Kampuchea. With the vigorous assistance and support of the overwhelming number of peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries in the world, we will definitely do away with all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' tricks and will certainly drive all the Vietnamese enemy aggressors from Kampuchea.

#### BRIEFS

CSSR JOURNALISTS -- Phnom Penh, 26 Apr (SPK) -- A group of CSSR journalists led by Vaclav Trachta, cadre of the international section of the weekly TRIBUNAL of the CSSR Communist Party Central Committee, arrived today in Phnom Penh. The group was received upon its arrival by Pen Pannha, deputy editor of KAMPUCHEA; and Petr Janecek, second secretary of the CSSR Embassy to Kampuchea. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1209 GMT 26 Apr 84 BK]

USSR TRADE UNIONISTS CALL ON PHOUMI VONGVICHIT

BK030814 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] On the morning of 2 May, Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received a courtesy call at the office of the Council of Ministers from a delegation of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union led by (Dmitriy Bushnev), member of the Central Council. Somboun Vongnoubountham, vice chairman of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions Central Committee, accompanied the Soviet delegation. The guests and the host discussed certain lessons on the promotion and expansion of trade union work for the interests of the working class as well as the laboring people. Phoumi Vongvichit highly appreciated the relations and cooperation between the Central Committee of the Federation of Lao Trade Unions and the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Union which have contributed to fruitfully developing the solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of the two countries -- Laos and the Soviet Union. (Dmitriy Bushnev) and the Soviet delegation led by him left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of the same day.

PHOUN SIPASEUT ADDRESSES FOREIGN AFFAIRS CLASS

BK031125 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 3 (OANA-KPL) -- A six month course in international relations, the second organised by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, yesterday was officially closed by Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Political Bureau of the party CC, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs. Thirty-eight cadres mainly from the Foreign Affairs Office and the rest from International Relations [Offices] of the other ministries and state organisations studied among others, Marxism-Leninism, basic knowledge on international relations, international organisations and their personnel, accountancy and telecommunication works. In his address to the gathering, Phoun Sipaseut talked of the tense situation in the region due to the implementation of the anti-peace policy of the imperialists, the big-nation expansionists and hegemonists along with attempts of other reactionaries. The course was aimed at raising the level of the personnel who work in the fields of international relations in the state organisations in particular. Efforts were made so that the officials would deeply appreciate the foreign policy of the party and the state.

PARTY ORGANIZATIONAL WORK CONFERENCE CLOSES

BK021159 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Vientiane, May 2 (KPL) -- The 6th nation-wide conference on organizational work was successfully closed on May 1 after 8 days of sitting. The conference listened to the deliberation of the party general secretary, K. Phommvihan, [and] reviewed its past activities, particularly since the third party congress. The conference also worked out a new action plan for future years.

Among those present at the closing ceremony were Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the party CC, vice-president of the People's Supreme Assembly, and in charge of organizational and ideology works, S. Vi-Gnaket, secretary of the party CC, head of the Party Organizational Committee, party members and alternate members, party provincial committees, ministers and other officials. S. Lovansai, on the occasion, in his address to the participants over their contributions to the success of conference and emphasized the need to strictly implement the guideline concerning the expansion of the party organisations in the most effective [way], and widely throughout the country.



PRESS CONFERENCE HELD TO DISCUSS PRC ATTACKS

BK040418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 May 84

[Report on 3 May Hanoi press conference held by SRV Foreign Ministry "to make public the military situation at the Sino-Vietnamese Border during April and early May 1984" -- portions recorded]

[Text] Our country's Foreign Ministry held a press conference this afternoon, 3 May, at the Hanoi International Club to make public the military situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border during April and early May and to denounce before world public opinion the criminal acts committed by the Chinese authorities against our people along the northern border. A large number of press, radio, and television reporters and representatives of many domestic and foreign news agencies attended the press conference.

Comrade Nguyen Van Thai, a colonel representing our country's Ministry of National Defense, briefed the domestic and foreign newsmen on the military situation at the Sino-Vietnamese border during April to early May 1984. The comrade said:

[Begin Nguyen Van Thai recording] Since the heavy setbacks in their February 1979 war of aggression, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership have continued to stubbornly pursue their aggressive designs against Vietnam. Implementing a very perfidious scheme, namely waging a multifaceted war of sabotage to weaken and then annex the SRV in order to pave the way for their expansion into Southeast Asia, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership have constantly sought to launch aggression against Vietnam at two points: the southwestern and northern borders.

Since 2 April 1984, Chinese troops have fired hundreds of thousands of artillery and mortar rounds at more than 100 places in 26 districts of Vietnam's 6 northern border provinces, ranging from Lai Chau to Quang Ninh. The targets of the Chinese troops' shelling have been warehouses, grain and agricultural supply depots, hydropower stations, and production areas. The shelling, including the use of 122-mm and 152-mm caliber guns, has been highly concentrated and carried out on an around-the-clock basis in many localities. Many losses in lives, property, and crops have been caused to the Vietnamese people.

China has also sent many scouts and commandos into Vietnam to lay mines in several areas. More seriously, they have used infantry troops to launch attacks aimed at seizing a number of heights.

The local armed forces have fought bravely, annihilating a large part of the enemy aggressor force and capturing a number of prisoners of war, thus inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. These are very serious acts of war escalation committed by the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership against the SRV.

Since the end of its war of aggression in February 1979, China has constantly caused tension and engaged in provocations, artillery shelling, land-grabbing operations, and incursions into Vietnam's territory. But this time their invading attacks have been most serious for they have been carried out on a large scale with the use of a larger force, involving many Army corps, divisions of the regular Army, and a great number of artillery units of the great Kunming Military Region.

With these acts of war, the Beijing authorities have more clearly exposed their extremely warlike and reactionary face as they disregard international law, arrogantly challenge public condemnation, brazenly violate the territorial integrity of the SRV, and undermine the security and the peaceful labor and the cause of national construction of the Vietnamese people.

These criminal acts committed by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists against the Vietnamese people will certainly be sternly condemned by progressive mankind. More than anyone else, the Vietnamese people have an earnest desire for peace. In light of the present, extremely serious situation created by the Chinese reactionaries, the Vietnamese people and the Vietnamese people's Armed Forces at the border area as well as throughout the country remain very calm. They are constantly sharpening their vigilance and maintaining high combat readiness in order to promptly deal appropriate, punitive blows to the Chinese reactionary powerholders' acts of military provocations and land-grabbing against Vietnamese territory. [end Nguyen Van Thai recording]

After describing in a relatively detailed and specific manner the actions of the Chinese reactionary authorities and the places in Vietnamese territory at which they fired artillery or sent troops to illegally attack and occupy in April and early May, thus creating tension along the entire Sino-Vietnamese border, Comrade Colonel Nguyen Van Thai, representing the National Defense Ministry, and Comrade Le Mai, representing our country's Foreign Ministry, took time to answer various questions raised by foreign newsmen. These foreign newsmen appeared to be satisfied with the specific and satisfactory answers to the questions of concern. We are hereby introducing to you, friends, the contents of one of the many answers given by Comrade Le Mai, representing our country's Foreign Ministry:

[Begin Le Mai recording] I would like to answer a question raised by a Hungarian newsman about the number of Chinese fishermen that we rescued and proposed to return to China. As you friends know, 2 weeks ago the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry informed China that, after their boat's engine malfunctioned, eight Chinese fishermen drifted at sea for several days without food and water, thus making their physical condition very poor. They later were sent to the Danang area. We told the Chinese side that we are ready to hand these fishermen over to the Chinese side and proposed that the Chinese side receive them. But, so far, the Chinese Embassy here has not responded. Meanwhile, they send division-sized infantry units [hange suw doanf booj binh] to carry out land-grabbing operations against our northern border.

As for a question raised by an APN reporter about Sino-U.S. collusion in acts of war against Vietnam, I have the following opinions: I would like to draw your attention to the historical facts that in 1972, immediately following Nixon's visit to China, the United States stepped up its acts of war against us, such as the laying mines to blockade Haiphong port and then the B-52 bombing of Hanoi on that year's Christmas night, and that, in 1979, immediately following Deng Xiaoping's trip to the United States, China sent 600,000 troops to attack our border provinces. This time, following the U.S. President's visit to Beijing, the Chinese side launched many serious land-grabbing incidents against our country's border as Colonel Nguyen Van Thai just noted.

I think that from these historical facts, you, friends, can draw a conclusion for yourselves as to whether there is collusion between the Chinese reactionary clique and the U.S. imperialists against the people of Vietnam and the Indochinese countries. [end Le Mai recording]

Comrade Le Mai, representing the Foreign Ministry, and Comrade Nguyen Van Thai, representing the Defense Ministry of our country, then invited the local and foreign journalists to see for themselves two Chinese prisoners of war who were captured in Ha Tuyen on 28 April while illegally nibbling at Vietnamese territory. One named Pai Zheli, a native of Sichan, 20 years old, was inducted in January 1981 into the Armed Forces of Kunming Military Zone. He said that on 24 April, he was ordered to participate in the attack on Vietnam and on 28 April he and his unit advanced to occupy a height on Vietnamese territory. As a cook, he went down the mountain in the afternoon to get water and was caught by our troops.

The other named Wang Pin, 27 years old, a native of Shandong, deputy political commissar of the 2d Company, 1st Battalion, 118th Regiment, 40th Division, XIV Army Corps, said: [begin recording in Chinese fading into Vietnamese translation] The higher command assigned our 118th Regiment as a core unit of the division. The 119th Regiment on our flank was assigned the mission of attacking Height No 667.6 on the border. Our 118th Regiment was charged with attacking Height No 1422.2 on the border. [end recording]

He was assigned the main duty of attacking and occupying Vietnamese territory at Height No 772 in Ha Tuyen. On 27 April at 1900, his company penetrated deep into Vietnamese territory. Before being captured, he knew that from 50 to 70 of his comrades had been killed or wounded. Answering questions by foreign journalist, Wang Pin said that since he was captured, he has been treated by Vietnam in a humanitarian manner. Another foreign journalist asked why he attacked Vietnam and whether he knew that Reagan was visiting China. Wang Pin answered: I know Reagan has come to China. As for attacking Vietnam, we were only carrying out a higher command order to maintain combat preparedness and support the Kampuchean forces.

The events and facts witnessed by local and foreign journalists during this afternoon's press conference at the Hanoi International Club have further exposed the cruel plots and the extremely warlike and reactionary face of the Chinese rulers. The crimes perpetrated by the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists against the Vietnamese people in the recent past will certainly be severely condemned by progressive mankind.

#### SOVIET ARMY ENGINEERS MEET VAN TIEN DUNG

OW031841 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3 -- A delegation of the Engineer Corps of the Soviet Army led by Marshal Aganov, recently paid a visit to Vietnam. While here, the Soviet guests paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, called at the office of the Vietnamese Engineer Corps, the Song Lo engineer group, the engineer school, and other military institutions.

On April 25, Marshal Aganov and other senior Soviet officers in his party were received by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member on the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and Minister of Defence.

A reception was later given in honour of the Soviet guests by Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, member of the Party C.C. and chief of the General Staff. The delegation left here on April 28, concluding its week-long visit to Vietnam.

#### HANOI CITY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO INDIA

OW031956 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 3 -- The delegation of Hanoi headed by its mayor, Tran Vy, left New Delhi this morning after a ten-day visit to India. While there, Tran Vy and his party were warmly received by Indian Vice President Mohammad Hidayatullah and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.



The delegation called on Minister of External Affairs P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of State for External Affairs A.A. Rahim, Minister of Industry N.D. Tiwari and Minister of Agriculture R. Birendra Singh.

Tran Vy conveyed the best greetings from Vietnamese State and Government leaders to their Indian counterparts. The Indian leaders expressed their joy at the development of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and wished the Vietnamese people success in national defence and construction.

The delegation also called at the Delhi Metropolitan Council, the Centre for Studies on Indochina and the All-India Peace and Solidarity Organization.

On May 1st Tran Vy, on behalf of the Hanoi People's Committee, and New Delhi Mayor Manhender Singh Saathi, on behalf of the New Delhi Council, signed a protocol on the friendly and cooperative relations between the two capital cities. Under the protocol, the two cities will exchange experiences and expand cooperation in planning and construction, communications and transport, water supply and drainage, power supply, development of public facilities, public health, education, culture, sports, and other fields.

The Vietnamese delegation also visited Bombay and other Indian cities and towns.

NGUYEN NGOC TRIU ADDRESSES AGRICULTURE CONFERENCE

BK031034 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] On 24-26 April in Vinh Long City, Cuu Long Province, the agricultural tool and engineering sector held a conference to review its 1983 activities and discuss tasks and orientations for 1984. Hundreds of delegates from provinces throughout the country attended the conference. Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the CPV Central Committee and minister of agriculture, attended and addressed the conference.

Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu praised the sector for its achievements during the past year. He pointed out the very important role of the agricultural tool and engineering sector in agricultural development, especially its contribution to solving the national grain problem. He urged the sector to increase progressive models and develop new factors and work methods at units and establishments of the sector. He also urged the sector to closely combine machinery with labor tools and state-operated drafting forces with peasant-organized drafting forces, and assign areas of responsibility to ensure the effectiveness of production.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL STRESSES PRODUCTIVITY

BK021432 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Apr 84

[NHAN DAN 1 May editorial: "Exercise Collective Mastery To Create New Socioeconomic Changes"]

[Text] This year's 1 May International Labor Day comes at a time when our people throughout the country are elatedly celebrating the 30th Dien Bien Phu victory and the 9th great 1975 spring victory, the historic victories that will forever remain a source of pride for our nation and progressive mankind as a whole. These victories have also paved the way for our country to win independence, achieve reunification, and advance toward socialism.

Overwhelmed with enthusiasm and confidence, our people from the north to the south have constantly developed revolutionary traditions, collective mastery, self-reliance, and self-support by relentlessly trying to overcome all difficulties and obstacles on their ascending path and have won great successes in carrying out the two strategic tasks: building socialism and defending Socialist Vietnam.

In light of the resolutions of the Fifth CPV Congress and the party Central Committee, the struggle to change the socioeconomic situation of the country is taking place daily, even hourly. We have new achievements and progress in production and construction, agriculture, industry, distribution, and circulation. New factors and models are continuing to appear in these domains. The material and technical foundation of socialism and the strength of our economy and national defense has increased daily.

The militant solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance between our country and Laos and Kampuchea and between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have constantly developed. Together with the three revolutionary currents of our time, the Vietnamese revolution is advancing steadily. The socioeconomic tasks laid down by the party have been fulfilled step by step.

While asserting our achievements and progress, we have at the same time realized the great difficulties to be surmounted and the many weaknesses and shortcomings in socioeconomic management and leadership to be overcome. Production is progressing, but slowly and irregularly. Many latent and available potentials in terms of labor and land, occupational and professional skills, machinery and equipment have not been used rationally.

Of great concern is that in nearly all fields of socioeconomic activity the results achieved in an attempt to fulfill the norms for productivity and quality are too small. The difficulties in material and cultural lives, especially among workers, civil servants, and the Armed Forces are not being promptly overcome.

Millions of laborers are needed in our country to exploit vast and fertile areas in Viet Bac, Tay Nguyen, and the eastern part and delta of Nam Bo. However, in many localities, especially in populous cities, there are still a lot of jobless people who either refuse to work or work with too low productivity.

Socialist industrialization and the requirements of economic development demand that all people do their utmost, use all production forces to the maximum, know how to deal with their business, and economize with every bit of raw material and each kilogram of food and fuel. However, cases of waste are still noted in some sectors, localities, and units, which lead to prolonged losses in business, large amounts of waste, high production costs, poor quality in products, and failure to deliver the required products adequately.

Life has revealed great potential that can help us overcome the above-mentioned weaknesses and shortcomings, change the situation, and best fulfill the socioeconomic targets set forth by the party and state. We must constantly develop the laboring people's collective mastery, making the entire country as well as all sectors, echelons, and installations their own real masters so as to effectively exploit the existing labor, resources, and material and technical bases, and to produce much wealth for society as well as for each locality, primary installation, family, and individual.

We must concentrate the strength of the entire country and each locality and installation on the task of comprehensively developing agriculture in order to resolve by all means the food problem, develop industrial production, increase exports, carry out distribution and circulation well, stabilize and improve the socioeconomic situation, and improve the people's livelihood.

In view of these urgent objectives, all able-bodied people must join in production activities to work with a master's sense of responsibility and with a high sense of discipline, great skill, and efficiency. At present, all attempts to dodge work, be lazy, hang on others, and work slovenly are not in line with the ethics and qualities of new socialist men. These evils must be severely condemned.

Increasing labor productivity, quality, and the effectiveness of production and construction and of the economy as a whole must be a direct, urgent, and fierce struggle and must become a slogan of action for all echelons, sectors, and laborers. In performing our managerial tasks, we should rearrange production and construction, improve the organizational system of management, renovate the contents and methods of planning, supplement and perfect economic policies, and create an appropriate institution aimed at mobilizing by all means all workforces and other production forces for the socioeconomic development task. This institution must be dynamic and must be able to ensure the principle of democratic centralization in the economy, which will firmly maintain unified and centralized state management while expanding the right to independence and creativity for all localities and primary installations. It will encourage workers to enthusiastically engage in production and do their utmost for socialism and national defense and for building a new life.

This year's 1 May Labor Day is the festival of socialist collective mastery and of determination to fight and win in coping with all the enemy's plots and perfidious tricks.

The Chinese reactionaries welcomed the U.S. archimperialist to China to discuss counter-revolutionary plans. They purposely chose this Labor Day to intensify their attacks to occupy some points in Ha Tuyen Province.

Our socialist construction is closely linked to national defense. It combines the economy with national defense and vice versa, and national defense with security. We will continue to mobilize the revolutionary movement among all the people to increase economic productivity, quality, and effectiveness.

We must remain constantly vigilant against and be determined to thwart the multifaceted war of sabotage by the enemy, and we must be ready to defeat any war of aggression of whatever scale eventually triggered by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists in order to build and firmly defend our motherland, Socialist Vietnam.



ARMY PAPER MARKS INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

BK030330 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 30 Apr 84

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 May editorial: "Upholding Revolutionary Heroism, Let Us Work Creatively To Build and Defend the Fatherland"]

[Text] This year the 1 May International Labor Day -- the anniversary of the united struggle of the working class throughout the world -- comes at a time when our Vietnamese people are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the great Dien Bien Phu victory, which ended the long, hard struggle against French colonialism and opened the way for our people nationwide to actively step up their struggle to cleanly sweep away old colonialism and neocolonialism for total liberation of the country.

Looking back over the past heroic struggle from the peak of today's success, we are highly elated at and proud of our people's great successes -- namely the achievements of national independence and unification, the people's enjoyment of genuine freedom, and the advance of the entire nation toward socialism. Also, over the 9 years since the historic day of 30 April -- the day when the enemy was cleanly swept from our country -- our people have continued to write new, more glorious pages of history. We have been victorious in the two brutal wars of aggression waged by the Beijing reactionary clique at our country's southwestern and northern borders and have gained initial but significant successes in socialist construction.

During the 2 years of 1982-83 and the first 4 months of 1984, our working class and people scored many outstanding achievements on the industrial, agricultural, communications and transportation, security, and national defense fronts under the most difficult and complex conditions. These achievements have clearly demonstrated the strength of national unity and the singlemindedness of our entire party, people, and Army in implementing the resolution of the fifth party congress and the various resolutions of the CPV Central Committee's third, fourth, and fifth plenums.

Those great changes on the agricultural front and those initial but very important changes at various factories, enterprises, mining sites, and worksites have shown us more clearly our country's latent potential and our people's creativity and desire for self-reliance. These changes involve the adoption of new working methods and the drawing of good experiences by economic management organizations to improve their output and efficiency.

The spirit of collective mastery and the desire for self-reliance now being promoted under the socialist emulation movement have strongly encouraged the working class and the laboring people to surge forward to resolutely create more new changes in various fields. More and more creative examples in production and in the maintenance of vigilance and combat readiness have emerged, symbolizing the spirit of collective mastery and ardent patriotism of new socialist men who are trying to strongly develop their efficiency in overcoming difficulties and doing away with negative phenomena in the economy and life. These creative examples have served as a source of strong encouragement for all the people to surge forward to satisfactorily carry out their tasks regarding productive labor, national construction, and national defense.

However, in the initial stage of the building of the material and technical bases of socialism, our people will have to continue to cope with countless difficulties and ordeals.

Proceeding directly to socialism from a less-developed economy comprised mostly of small-scale production, by-passing the stage of capitalist development, and devastated by many years of fierce war, our country is carrying out this revolution at a time when the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership are, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, intensively and frenziedly implementing their policy of hostility against Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries as a whole.

The tough struggle between the two paths -- socialism and capitalism -- has become more complex due to the enemy's very brutal and tricky multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam.

Feeling extremely bitter over the great victories of the revolutions in Vietnam and in the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea and worrying about the inevitable annihilation of the Khmer reactionaries, the Beijing reactionaries have since early this year intensified their armed provocations at the Sino-Vietnamese border. They have fired thousands of artillery rounds into Vietnam, thus creating tension in Indochina and Southeast Asia in general.

This situation requires our people to constantly heighten vigilance to foil the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and to be ready to cope with all situations. We must maintain political security and public order and safety, build and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, fulfill our glorious international obligations, and make active contributions to the common struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Socialist industrialization and national construction and defense are the tasks of our entire party and people, including our people's Armed Forces. Industrialization is the central task for the entire period of our country's transition to socialism. As the working class is both a leading and decisive force in industrialization, its important and permanent tasks at present are to initiate a widespread and seething revolutionary movement in carrying out productive labor, practicing thrift, increasing the labor output, and effectively fulfilling the tasks regarding industrialization and forestry development.

With the spirit of collective mastery, our country's working class and laboring people can exploit more satisfactorily all the great potential in manpower and national resources in order to move our national economy steadily forward and create decisive conditions for improving the vitality of the entire society.

The situation of the revolution in our country as well as in the three Indochinese countries is very fine. Our stature and strength are now greater than ever before. The heroic victories of the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions have been a source of pride and strong encouragement for us.

The three revolutionary currents in the world are continuing to move forward from a strategic offensive position. The Soviet Union and the socialist community have become increasingly steadfast in all fields and have become a reliable support for the seething movement of the world's peoples to oppose warlike policies, the arms race, and the danger of a nuclear war -- created by U.S. imperialism -- for the maintenance of lasting peace for mankind.

U.S. President Reagan has visited Beijing as part of his attempt to pull the Beijing reactionaries into the front against the Soviet Union and the socialist community and against Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries. The Sino-U.S. collusion has been pushed into a new, very dangerous stage, thus posing a grave threat to world peace and security.

However, the forces of revolution and peace in the world, with the great Soviet Union and the socialist community serving as a core, have now become stronger than ever before. Even with thousands of perfidious tricks, the Beijing reactionaries and U.S. imperialists can in no way reverse the situation in our country or in the three Indochinese countries as a whole, cannot check our people's growth and advance, and cannot prevent our nation from steadily advancing toward socialism.

The Vietnamese people are determined to use heroism and creative labor as a means to fight and win. We have over the past few decades scored numerous heroic victories.

Upholding their leadership role and their persistent revolutionary character, our working class and people are determined to successfully carry out the 1984 state plan and the 5-year 1981-85 plan in order to create conditions for vigorously and steadily advancing the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland in our country.

TO HUU, PHAM THE DUYET SPEAK AT MAY DAY MEETING

OW030123 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Dear friends: This morning, the Council of Ministers and the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] held a solemn meeting at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi to mark the 98th anniversary of International Labor Day, 1 May, and the 9th anniversary of the victory over U.S. imperialism, 30 April.

Present were the comrade members of the CPV Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee [VFF]; representatives of various political parties and mass organizations at the center, and in Hanoi; representatives of the Armed Forces; heroes; emulation combatants; and large numbers of the capital's folk from all walks of life. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps, heads of specialist teams, and foreign guests on visits to Vietnam. The meeting began at 0900 [0200 GMT].

The presidium members included Comrades Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Truong Chinh, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; To Huu, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Senior General Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense; Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau; Nguyen Yen Van Tien, secretary general of the VFF Central Committee; Pham The Duet, alternate member of the CVP Central Committee, vice chairman, and concurrently secretary general of the VCTU; Tran Hung Dung, deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee; Ha Quang Du, second secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, general secretary of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, general secretary of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Hoang Truong Minh, member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Nationalities Council; Dao Thien Thi, minister of labor; Tran Tan, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; intellectual labor hero Tran Dai Nghia; industrial labor hero Hoang Xuan Vinh; industrial labor heroine Ho Thi Hoi; agricultural labor heroine Nguyen Thi Song; VPA hero Colonel Nguyen Van Tuc; VPA hero Colonel Mai Nang; VPA hero Lieutenant Colonel Ho Van Be; People's Security Forces hero Nguyen Minh Hien; and popular artist Tra Giang.



While the march of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit was being played, the capital's teenagers, Uncle Ho's good nephews and nieces, on behalf of teenagers countrywide, presented fresh bouquets to the presidium members. They were warmly embraced by our party and state leaders.

Comrade To Huu delivered the opening speech at the meeting. [Begin To Huu recording] Beloved and esteemed Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee; beloved and esteemed Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; beloved and esteemed Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; comrade members of the Presidium; comrades, and friends: Today, our entire people, together with laboring people all over the world, are cheerfully celebrating the 98th anniversary of International Labor day, 1 May, and the 9th anniversary of our Armed Forces' and people's total victory over U.S. aggression in the struggle to liberate South Vietnam, complete the national democratic revolutionary undertaking, and advance our independent and unified country as a whole to socialism. [applause]

In light of the resolution of the fifth party congress, and other resolutions of the party Central Committee, our entire people have endeavored to achieve great successes in implementing the two strategic tasks, namely the building of socialism, and the protection of the socialist fatherland. Our industrial and agricultural production, and our national income have increased with every passing year. Our national defense and security have been strengthened. Our Vietnamese fatherland has been firmly protected. Our militant solidarity and special friendship with the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, and our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, have further finely developed. Since our country is still facing many social and economic difficulties, we must exert greater efforts; heighten our spirit of self-reliance and self-strengthening, our revolutionary offensive spirit, and our spirit of collective mastery; make use of the entire nation's aggregate strength; whip up a seething, and permanent, revolutionary movement among the entire people, with the aim of increasing our productivity, economic quality and efficiency, gross social product, and national income, and of stabilizing, and gradually improving the people's livelihood. We must always heighten vigilance to defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and stand ready to cope with all circumstances in order to maintain political security, social order and safety; build, and firmly protect, the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland; fulfill our glorious international obligation; and positively contribute to the world people's common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

With this determination, I declare the meeting marking the 98th anniversary of International Labor Day, 1 May, and the 9th anniversary of the victory of U.S. aggression, 30 April, open. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Pham The Duyet then delivered a speech. He said: [Begin Pham The Duyet recording] Today, we are celebrating the 98th anniversary of International Labor Day, 1 May, and the 9th anniversary of the victory over U.S. imperialism, 30 April, with enthusiasm and determination to successfully implement in 1984 state plan, and with a steady, dauntless will to firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Over the past years, under our party's leadership, our working class and our people countrywide have highly displayed their spirit of self-reliance and self-strengthening, and tided over untold difficulties to constantly advance our revolutionary undertaking.



Our economy has made progress, and has been gradually stabilized in every aspect, thereby creating preconditions for new development. In the process of production, construction, and management, many localities and sectors have discovered advanced models, and new ways to do fruitful business, thus manifesting the vitality of the new economic line and policies of our party and state. Although the enemy has sought, by every means, to sabotage our country, we have maintained political security, social order, and safety. In the steps of their father's and brothers, many of our youths have enthusiastically set out to fulfill their military obligation. Standing vigilant day and night, our combatants have duly countered the enemy's aggressive and sabotage activities, to firmly protect the fatherland's border, and to continually help the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in national construction and protection, in a purely internationalistic spirit.

Looking back at our past untold difficulties, we treasure our accomplishments even more tenderly, and have become more confident in the might of the collective mastery of our people, and in the clear-sighted leadership of our party, a glorious party of the heroic working class of Vietnam, founded, led, and trained by President Ho Chi Minh.

On the occasion of this grand festive day, our party Central Committee, National Assembly, Council of State, Council of Ministers, VFF, and VCTU warmly acclaim our Armed Forces' and people's spirit of collective mastery and self-reliance, and their creativity, sense of revolutionary vigilance, combat readiness, and valiant struggle.  
[applause] [end recording]

Comrade Pham The Duyet affirmed the progress and accomplishments of our Armed Forces and people, and pointed out the shortcomings, weaknesses, and great difficulties to be overcome by our entire party, people, and Armed Forces. In general, our country's production has made obvious, but irregular and unsteady, progress. Our country's potential in manpower, land, and trade, as well as our available machinery and equipment, have not been rationally exploited and used. Productivity, efficiency, and quality have remained low. Grain output has increased, but the per capita amount of grain still remains at the lowest level. Socialist transformation in agriculture, as well as in the private capitalist commercial-industrial sectors, and in the small industry and handicrafts sectors has been overlooked. Slow progress has been made in strengthening socialist production relations. Our society's production has increased, but our state has failed to control all sources of goods, markets, and prices, and to prevent negative phenomena and social vices. Our laboring people, and especially our workers, government employees, and Armed Forces are still faced with many difficulties in their material and cultural lives.

According to Comrade Pham The Duyet, to resolve all these difficulties, we must concentrate our greatest efforts on the agricultural production front, and must resolutely achieve socialist industrialization, and build a large industry.

Dealing with the world situation, Pham The Duyet stressed that, despite their failure in their scheme of opposing and undermining the revolution in Vietnam and in other Indochinese countries, the Chinese rulers have not yet renounced their hostile policy towards the three Indochinese countries, but have proved to be even more stubborn and perfidious. Over the past days, under the pretext of retaliation and self-defense, they have had their troops shell unrelentingly the populated areas of Vietnam along the Vietnam-China border, and have even conducted land-nibbling attacks on a number of areas of Vietnamese territory. In doing so, the Chinese rulers have attempted to fortify the morale of the Pol Pot genocidal clique, which is being pursued and attacked by the Kampuchean people and Armed Forces, and to rescue the so-called tripartite coalition government from disintegration. However, their dangerous acts of war have been duly punished by our Armed Forces and people, and sternly condemned by public opinion worldwide.

Comrade Pham The Duyet vehemently denounced the dangerous schemes and acts of the U.S.-led imperialist and reactionary forces, which are frenziedly stepping up their global counteroffensive against the forces of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

Regarding the Asian situation, Comrade Pham The Duyet pointed out: [begin Pham The Duyet recording] In Asia, the United States is continuing to play the China card, and striving to revive Japanese militarism, strengthen the U.S.-Japan-South Korea alliance, and sabotage peace and security in this region of the world. Reagan's current visit to China, as well as Zhao Ziyang's tour of America early this year, are part of a conspiracy of the two biggest reactionary forces in the world to oppose the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other revolutionary and progressive forces in the region, thus seriously threatening peace and security in Asia.

However, the time for the imperialists to rule the roost has already passed. The great power and resolute action of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; the developing countries' struggle against the imperialist policy of enslavement and invasion, colonialism, and neocolonialism to build a new international economic order; and the peace movement of the working class and world people, which is developing on a large scale, and in numerous unprecedented forms, and attracting hundreds of millions of people on all the five continents, especially in Western Europe and the United States; are frustrating the U.S. imperialists' frenzied war schemes.

On this grand day for the working class and laboring people the world over to manifest their militant solidarity strength, we express our full support for their just struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, social progress, and socialism. [applause] [end recording]

Friends: The solemn meeting marking International Labor Day and the anniversary of Vietnam's victory over U.S. imperialist aggression ended successfully.

In his concluding speech, Comrade To Huu stressed: Developing the revolutionary offensive spirit of these two glorious anniversaries, our Armed Forces and people are determined to tide over all hardships and difficulties, to work valiantly and creatively, to achieve high productivity, quality, and efficiency in all works; and to fulfill the 1984 state plan.

#### ARTS, LETTERS FEDERATION HOLDS CONFERENCE

Truong Chinh Letter

OW021035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] A conference of representatives of writers' and artists' organizations throughout the country opened in Hanoi today. On this occasion, Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, sent a letter to the conference. Here is this letter.

Hanoi, 26 April 1984

Dear comrades: I am happy to learn that representatives of writers' and artists' associations at the central level and of literary and artistic organizations of various provinces and cities are meeting in Hanoi, the capital, to discuss and decide on the tasks for the coming years, adopt a list of modified regulations, and set up the Central Committee of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation. On behalf of the CPV Central Committee and the Council of State, I affectionately extend my warm greetings to you comrades, and through you to the literary and artistic workers of the whole country.

Recently, national congresses of writers' and artists' associations at the central level were held one after another and they achieved fine results. You comrades had the opportunity to sum up your creative activities during the quarter century, set forth tasks and guidelines for action during the coming years, and elect a new leadership for each association. Today, the representatives of various associations are meeting to form a common organization of literary and artistic circles of the whole country and to set up the Central Committee of the Vietnam Arts and Letter Federation. This affirms the growth of the contingent of revolutionary writers and artists and the development, full of prospects, of our country's literature and art under the party's leadership.

The history of the cultural revolution in our country over the past 40 years since the publication of the program of the Vietnamese cultural revolution has brought out one essential feature -- that is, that our party has always regarded culture and art as a front in the revolutionary struggle which contributes to stimulating our society's evolution. Realizing this special importance, our party has always paid attention to rallying and uniting the contingent of cultural and art workers. From a few dozen at the time of the founding of the Cultural Association for National Salvation, we now have thousands of writers and artists of many successive generations. Regardless of sacrifices and hardships, they have taken part in the two resistance wars against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and in the two patriotic wars against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen, and are actively participating in the struggle for socialist construction and national defense.

At present, our people throughout the country are carrying out the socialist revolution, the most thorough revolution in human history, which will radically change our social life and make a strong impact on everyone's thinking and feelings. Countless fine images of revolutionary heroism and the spirit of collective mastery of our working people are being created daily and hourly in the activities of our cadres and people. Meanwhile, negative phenomena and bad practices rampant in many areas are hindering our society's advance. At the same time, the enemy is conducting a type of multifaceted war of sabotage against our regime. An arduous and fierce class struggle to definitely resolve the question of "who defeats whom" between the socialist party and the capitalist path is taking place in all fields, particularly on the ideological and cultural front.

I hope that as writers and artists who grew up in the revolutionary struggle and who have overcome many difficulties and trials to create works that reflect the life and reason for existence of a heroic nation you will advance further and more forcefully and will climb peaks so as to become worthy of the stature of our people and Armed Forces and of the Ho Chi Minh era. Specifically, your new creative works must contribute directly to building a new ideology, a new culture, and a new socialist man. To achieve this, you must foster the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, firmly grasp the party line, raise your knowledge in all fields, immerse yourselves in the actual revolutionary struggle and in the socialist emulation movement, improve your artistic skills and writers' and artists' qualities, and devotedly serve the revolution and the people. You must always train yourselves in the great feelings and in the great love for our socialist fatherland, for your comrades and compatriots, and for our brothers and friends and for progressive people the world over.

Our nation is a community that was formed very early. We have fought side by side with one another and have overcome the fierce trials of nature and the cruel acts of foreign invaders to exist and develop, writing glorious chapters of history in national building and defense. This tradition has been developed by our party into a precious force that contributed to the victory of the revolution.



On this occasion, I recall our nation's tradition with the deep conviction that, for the common cause, you will succeed in overcoming difficulties, unite more closely with one another in your activities and artistic work, and become worthy of the party's trust and the compatriots' love.

May the Central Committee of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation fulfill its mission, namely, to strengthen unity, step up all phases of activity, and play a positive role in building a contingent of Vietnamese writers and artists showing increasing growth and becoming endowed with great creativity and talent.

May your conference achieve splendid success.

Affectionately yours,

[Signed] Truong Chinh

#### Conference Reportage

OV/010635 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] A conference of representatives of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation solemnly opened on the morning of 26 April in Hanoi.

Attending were numerous representatives of 7 central-level specialized arts and letters associations and 36 provinces and municipalities across the country. Also present were Comrades Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary chairman of the VFF Presidium; Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Culture Department of the party Central Committee; and Tran Van Phac, member of the party Central Committee and vice minister of culture.

The conferees were greatly honored to receive a letter addressed to the conference representatives from Chairman Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. Professor Dang Thai Mai, federation president, made the opening speech, in which he pointed out: Throughout its 40-year-old history, our literary and art front's successive organs have included the precursor National Salvation Culture Association, set up in 1944, which was changed into the Vietnam Arts and Letters Association in 1947 which, in turn, is assuming a new name, the present Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation. Over the past 40 years, under the direct leadership of the CPV, the contingent and organizations of our writers and artists have greatly developed and constantly expanded. Apart from the federation's central organ, we have many chapters in all provinces and municipalities across the country, with thousands of male and female writers and artists of all ages, who are enthusiastically doing creative work, hoping to contribute to the revolutionary undertakings of our party, our people, and our times.

Held in the wake of the successful congress of the seven specialized arts and letters associations, our current conference will assess the federation's past achievements, discuss and decide on guidelines and plans for the coming years, and approve the amendments to the federation regulations to suit them to the new situation and tasks. The conference will also form a new executive committee and leadership organs, fully capable of managing the federation's work in the new period.

Comrade Cu Huy Can, federation vice president, then read a recapitulated report, in which he assessed the federation's achievements over the past several decades. The report reviewed each period of the federation's activity, especially the extremely valuable contributions by the writer-artist force during the anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation and for the liberation of South Vietnam.



Since total national liberation, the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation has exerted its great impact in organizing and mobilizing the writer-artist force nationwide to do creative literary and artistic work. It has also expanded relations with many literary and arts associations in fraternal socialist countries, in order to introduce achievements of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation in foreign countries and, vice versa, to introduce achievements of world letters and arts to the Vietnamese people.

Ending his report, Comrade Cu Huy Can affirmatively stressed: Looking back on months and years past from the new stage, we are all the more encouraged and enthusiastic to realize that, in the path before us, we face weighty, yet glorious, tasks. Whatever our age, we harbor the same aspirations: to devote all our ardor and fervor to helping build our beloved country into a prosperous, beautiful, and civilized one, and to turn our country's letters and arts, multi-national as they are, into a rich, highly militant, and profoundly humanistic entity.

#### RESISTANCE GENERAL EMPHASIZES POPULAR SUPPORT

BK030246 (Clandestine) Vietnam Resistance Radio in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] On the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the National United Front for the Liberation of Vietnam [NUFLVN], Vietnam Resistance Radio has interviewed Comrade Duong Van Tu, deputy commander of the resistance armed forces.

A former high-ranking officer of the Republic of Vietnam Army, Comrade Duong Van Tu held several important military and administrative positions in the past. Sharing the fate of other soldiers when free South Vietnam collapsed, Comrade Duong Van Tu was arrested by the tyrannical Vietnamese communist administration and sent to a reeducation camp in Phu Y District, Hoang Lien Son Province, North Vietnam. After more than 3 years in prison, he was released by the Vietnamese communists because of his failing health. No sooner had he left the reeducation-detention camp than he resumed his struggle to regain independence and freedom for the fatherland and nation. In 1982 Comrade Duong Van Tu joined the NUFLVN. On 25 December 1983 he was promoted to the rank of major general and appointed to the position of deputy commander of the resistance armed forces by the National Resistance Council [Hooij Dqoongf Khangs Chieens Toanf Quoocs].

Our compatriots and comrades are invited to listen to the following interview with Comrade Duong Van Tu:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Comrade Deputy Commander, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the founding of the front, we would like to ask you to kindly grant Vietnam Resistance Radio a special interview today. First, please tell us about the role of the military in our current struggle for liberation as well as the tasks of the resistance armed forces.

[Duong Van Tu] In the name of the comrade commander, who is currently on a mission, I am greatly honored to grant this interview to Vietnam Resistance Radio on his behalf. As you know, the front's political program has formulated the strategic concept that the strength of the entire people must be used as the strength of resistance and that we must struggle in all fields. Therefore, we can clearly see that armed forces are not the only strength in this struggle. Speaking of the military field in particular, the task of the resistance armed forces is not to seek out and destroy the Vietnamese communist troops but only to punish the recalcitrant elements opposed to the struggle of the entire people as well as to protect the front's gains.

Concerning the Vietnamese Communist troops in particular, at present we can see that they, like the rest of the people, are the victims and are utterly confused and demoralized. Naturally, they have lost the support of the entire people. For this reason, to tip the balance of force between the two sides qualitatively as well as quantitatively, we advocate bringing about the disintegration of the enemy's army by creating conditions for enemy soldiers to rejoin us and by encouraging them to quit their ranks or to refuse to fight against us. As our [NUFLVN] chairman has said: The strength of war comes from the barrel of a gun, but the strength of a struggle for liberation comes from the hatred and resolve of people. In our current struggle for liberation, the final victory will be decided by the people.

[Reporter] Many scattered organizations or resistance forces inside the country have joined our front since its founding. Is there any difficulty in the training of the comrades who have recently joined the front?

[Duong Van Tu] The brothers of the various organizations or resistance forces who have joined our front are normally those who, finding it no longer possible to stand the Vietnamese Communists' coercion and cruelty, decided to organize armed groups by themselves to oppose the Communists. The majority of these brothers, however, only looked for immediate opposition and failed to realize the need for a strategy of long-term struggle. Particularly, they lacked leadership. Therefore, they could hardly operate effectively.

After joining the front, these brothers underwent training with emphasis on the development of a militant ideology and completely new strategic concepts necessary for the great cause of the struggle for liberation. We do not advocate training the resistance fighters to become gun-firing robots or soldiers who are conversant only in conventional combat tactics. We want the resistance fighters to clearly see why they must fire their guns and what their targets are. They must be aware of the fact that when using their guns in fighting they must always try to stand side by side with the people. For example, when they want to spring an ambush, the resistance fighters must go about it in such a way as to get the people to participate in it. Victory is possible only if the people and army fight together. This is a struggle for liberation; therefore, in all our activities we must always have the active participation of the entire people.

Generally speaking, as you have seen, there has been no difficulty in the training of the comrades coming from anywhere. Besides, the majority of these brothers are former soldiers; therefore, purely military training is quite a simple matter.

[Reporter] Comrade Deputy Commander, would you please let us know what the resistance fighters' morale is?

[Duong Van Tu] As I see it, the morale of our resistance fighters at present is marvelous. They are very determined, courageous, and highly disciplined. I served many years in the army, but I never say any army as courageous, ready to make sacrifices, determined, and highly disciplined as our resistance fighters at present. This makes me very happy and boosts our confidence that victory will be achieved. No matter what an army can do, no matter how strong it is, and no matter how modern its weapons are, it will be crushed sooner or later if its soldiers have no fighting spirit and are not courageous or are unwilling to make sacrifices.

Looking at the resistance fighters of our front at present, I see that they are determined and ready to die for the homeland. They remind me of the kamikaze fighters of Japan during World War II. I dare say that all the resistance fighters in our front at present are do-or-die soldiers. They have competed with one another in volunteering for difficult and dangerous missions. In such cases, due to the very large numbers of volunteers, we have had to resort to drawing lots. Those who picked the right lot and won the right to go were happy; the rest were very sad. We will win, thanks to such people.

[Reporter] Comrade Deputy Commander, my last question is whether the assimilation of the ever-growing number of Vietnamese communist soldiers who have defected to our front into the resistance armed forces has been rapid.

[Duong Van Tu] In my opinion, they have been assimilated into our forces in a completely easy and rapid manner. As you already know, these brothers have decided to leave behind their oppressed and exploited lives and join us. Now they can live in an atmosphere of human love again. Therefore, their assimilation has been very rapid. Furthermore, these defectors are the direct victims of and thus clearly recognize the cruelty and deception of the tyrannical Vietnamese Communist rulers. Upon joining the front, they have discovered ideals and the correct and meaningful way to serve the fatherland. As a result, their fighting spirit is weaker than that of other resistance fighters.

On the occasion of this interview, I would like to convey my personal message through Vietnam Resistance Radio to the brothers serving in the Vietnamese Communist Armed Forces: It will be good if you can join the front and participate in the resistance. However, if conditions do not permit, you can still participate in the resistance by deserting your units, laying down your arms, returning to your native places, avoiding battle with the resistance armed forces, or by other possible means in order to contribute to overthrowing the Vietnamese Communists.

[Reporter] Before ending this interview, Comrade Deputy Commander, do you have anything to say to the resistance fighters?

[Duong Van Tu] Yes, I would like to tell all the resistance fighters that as Vietnamese citizens, we must lead a heroic Vietnamese life and die a heroic Vietnamese death.  
[end recording]

#### BRIEFS

FRG ENVOY DEPARTS -- Hanoi VNA May 8 -- Klaus Vollers, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany, left here yesterday at the end of his term. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 3 May 84 OW]

CIVIL AVIATION ANNIVERSARY -- Hanoi VNA April 28 -- The Vietnamese General Department of Civil Aviation has held a ceremony to celebrate the 25th anniversary of its founding (May 1). Tran Manh, director of the General Department, reported on the rapid growth of the service since its conversion from a unit of the Air Force Transport Service. On this occasion, the State Council has decided to confer the Military Order, First Class, on Flying Group 919 for its excellent performance of all tasks assigned  
[Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 28 Apr 84 OW]

AUSTRALIAMIA SEARCH TEAM TO VISIT SOUTHERN VIETNAM

BK021139 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] A 5-man team of Australian officials leaves for Vietnam tomorrow to try to establish what happened to the bodies of six Australian soldiers either killed in action or listed as missing, presumed dead, during the Vietnam war. The officials from Departments of Foreign Affairs and Defense will interview people in areas where the soldiers were last reported seen. The foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, says the Australian team is expected to spend at least 2 weeks in southern Vietnam. Agreement to send the team was reached during the recent visit to Australia of Vietnam's foreign minister, Mr Thach.

JAPAN'S ISURUGI DISCUSSES NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL

OW021137 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Sydney, May 2 KYODO -- Michiyuki Isurugi, Japanese Cabinet minister in charge of science and technology, arrived in Canberra Wednesday and met Prime Minister Bob Hawke and other Australian leaders. During talks with Resources and Energy Minister Peter Walsh, Isurugi agreed that the two countries cooperate in research in technology to dispose of high level nuclear waste. Notes on this cooperation will be exchanged Thursday.

PARLIAMENT HEARS CLAIM UK STORED ATOMIC WEAPONS

BK030855 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] A claim has been made in Federal Parliament that the British Government stored tactical atomic weapons, not just testing devices, in South Australia in the early 1960's.

A South Australian Labor Party backbencher, Mr John Scott, told Parliament he had received details of the storage of atomic weapons from a former Air Force serviceman, who worked at Maralinga, in the southwest of the state where Britain conducted atomic testing. He said the serviceman claimed the weapons had remained in South Australia until 1966. Mr Scott said the issue of British atomic testing in South Australia had been the subject of a series of cover-ups and should be investigated by a full judicial inquiry.

Technican Dies

BK020246 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0130 GMT 2 May 84

[Excerpt] The man who claimed Britain carried out secret atomic tests in South Australia during the 1960's has died at his home in Adelaide. Mr John Burke, age 63, died yesterday after suffering from stomach cancer he attributed to exposure to radiation during the tests.

Mr Burke, who had been a technician with the Royal Air Force, said he had found the bodies of four aborigines in a bomb crater after an explosion in 1963. He also claimed that radioactive equipment had been buried at unmarked sites around the Maralinga Test Center. His claims had led the South Australian premier, Mr Bannon, to ask the British Government for confirmation of the tests. The leader of Britain's opposition Labor Party, Mr Kinnock, has said he would help the South Australian Government to get information about Mr Burke's claims.



MARCOS WARNS AGAINST 'FLIRTING' WITH SUBVERSIVES

HK040057 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 3 May 84 p 1

[Report: "FM Warns Against Flirting with Reds"]

[Text] President Marcos yesterday warned the people anew against the perils of flirting with subversive elements plotting to uproot the nation's democratic way of life.

In a speech keynoting the 48th anniversary of the Philippine Air Force [PAF] at the Villamor Air Base, the president also appealed to the legitimate opposition for modernization and reason in the conduct of the current political campaign.

"Let us agree to disagree on the important issues facing the nation, but let us do so without fanning hatred and resentment against those who are in authority or casting doubt and aspersions upon our legal institutions," the president said.

At the same time, the chief executive advised businessmen and the members of the clergy to "beware of the wolves in sheep's clothing" for, he said, they could be the first victims of those who would do violence to the country's democratic way of life.

In a final word to subversive elements, the president said that the government "would keep the door of reconciliation open and warned them not to close it through violent action." However, the president warned the rebels that if "you should keep to the path of violence, we are left no other option but to reply with the full force of our legitimate arms."

The president said that there was growing evidence that the communist insurgency was once more on the upsurge despite the pacification drive launched last year by the Armed Forces in troubled areas like the Cordillera provinces, eastern Visayas, and parts of southern Mindanao. He said that intelligence estimates placed the armed strength of the New People's Army at 6,810 men in 1983, which was 25 per cent of the previous year's estimate. The president tied up the resurgence of subversive activities to communist efforts to sabotage the May 14 Batasan elections.

Despite charges to the contrary, the president said that the Armed Forces had filled up only 90 per cent of the authorized troop ceiling and kept military expenditures within their means and needs.

The president said he was surprised to read in an international weekly that the Philippine Government's military expenditures were the highest among ASEAN member countries. The president said that statistics compiled by the International Institute of Strategic Studies in London showed that in 1981, Indonesia's military budget amounted to \$2.69 billion; Malaysia had \$2.05 billion; Thailand, \$1.3 billion; Singapore, \$707 million and the Philippines, \$862 million. The same study, the president said, showed that Indonesia's defense expenditures amounted to 3.3 per cent of its gross national product; Thailand, 3.5 per cent; Singapore, 5.7 per cent; Malaysia, 8.3 per cent while the Philippines spent only 2.2 per cent. The president said that these figures showed that "we have the lowest percentage of military expenditures in relation to our gross national product in the entire East Asian region with the sole exception of Japan.

All the while, the president said, the Philippines has been contending with the twin threats of Muslim separatism and communist insurgency.

During the celebration, the newly acquired Sikorsky S-76 helicopters were blessed with the First Lady and Human Settlements Minister Imelda Romualdez Marcos pouring a bottle of champagne on one of the aircraft. Said to be more capable than other choppers in the PAF, the new Sikorsky S-76's add muscle to Air Force capability in many fields of endeavors which include search and rescue, airlift, troop mobilization, air evacuation and air support.

These choppers can fly at a certified maximum speed of 155 knots (178 mph), cruising speed of 145 knots (167 mph), and a range of over 400 nautical miles. Their maximum operating altitude is 15,000 feet and can climb 150 feet per minute with one of its two engines inoperative, at an altitude of 1,000 feet and temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit, at maximum gross weight of 10,300 pounds.

#### OPPOSITION CONDUCTS RALLY TO ELECTION BOYCOTT

OW040321 Hong Kong AFP in English 0216 GMT 4 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 4 (AFP) -- A two-pronged opposition motorcade left here early today with horns blaring to press for boycott of the "meaningless" May 14 parliamentary elections across Luzon, the Philippines' largest island.

Led by Butz Aquino, younger brother of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino, the motorcade's core group of some 30 cars, motorcycles and small trucks split into north-bound and southbound caravans, with more vehicles scheduled to join each along the way. "Manila is enlightened enough...we need to go to the outlying areas," Mr Aquino told reporters before the motorcade left.

The opposition is currently split over the polls for the 200-seat national assembly, with the moderate United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO) and other parties opting to contest the polls and a more militant sector campaigning for a boycott. Mr Aquino today charged that opposition figures joining the elections were "questionable," adding that he believed some of them were misusing his brother's name in their campaign.

Referring to the other opposition camp's argument that his elder brother had favored participation, Mr Aquino said the late opposition leader would have contested the polls only "under the conditions when he was still alive."

Boycott partisans maintain that there could never be free and honest elections under President Ferdinand Marcos' "dictatorship" and are trying to pressure the chief executive into stepping down after 19 years in power. But Mr Aquino said today that his group had decided not to boycott the 1987 presidential elections since "it's your chance to get rid of (President Ferdinand) Marcos."

He said he had no intention at present of running and mentioned former Senator Jose Diokno, a leading nationalist and human rights advocate, or "somebody similar to him" as a suitable candidate against Mr Marcos or another ruling party candidate. He also said boycotters were considering joining the 1986 local elections covering provincial governors down to town council members.

Asked about reports of an impending crackdown on boycotters after the May 14 polls, Mr Aquino said these were "scare tactics" but added: "The plans are there. They are contingency plans of the administration." "If there will be violence, I assume there will be a crackdown," added Mr Aquino, who said his group would continue its "non-violent struggle" to unseat Mr Marcos in the post-election period when opposition forces are planning to consolidate.

ALLEGED KILLING OF PROTESTERS TO BE INVESTIGATED

OW032029 Hong Kong AFP in English 1546 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 3 (AFP) -- Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, chief of the National Police, has ordered an investigation into reports that three protest marchers were kidnapped and feared killed Friday, official sources said today. The three missing people, only one of whom has been identified, were allegedly forced into a jeep by unidentified men during a march by an urban poor group from a fishing community to the office of the prime minister here, the sources added. Gen. Ramos ordered the probe after reading newspaper accounts of the alleged (?killings), according to the sources.

Four young participants in a long march pressing for a boycott of the May 14 parliamentary elections were reportedly abducted here by armed men about two months ago and found dead in a nearby province with their bodies mutilated. In a funeral and protest march for the slain youngsters last month, another three students were reported abducted by car-riding men and remain missing.

PHILIPPINE COMMUNIST GROUP ACTIVITIES IN MAKATI

OW030331 Hong Kong AFP in English 0250 GMT 3 May 84

[Text] Manila, May 3 (AFP) -- The communist-dominated National Democratic Front (NDF), an underground anti-government organization, expanded into the business and financial district of Makati after the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino, according to the NDF organ.

The latest edition of LIBERATION, the NDF monthly publication received here by mail today, said a group of businessmen and employees formed the "Makati correspondents" of the NDF amid "the political ferment sweeping the business ranks."

Ultramodern Makati broke out in a month-long rash of demonstrations and marches after the August 21 shooting of former Senator Aquino at Manila airport while he was under military guard upon returning from voluntary exile in the United States. "Besieged by soaring inflation, declining peso purchasing power, tightening credit, rising business bankruptcy and other woes, many businessmen feel that the economic crisis is fundamentally political in nature," said the NDF organ.

The NDF claims among its members churchmen, students, workers and professionals. It is led by the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), whose military arm the New People's Army (NPA) is fighting government forces in the countryside.

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

7 May 1984



